



புதுச்சேரி மாநில அரசிதழ்

La Gazette de L'État de Poudouchéry

The Gazette of Puducherry

PART - I

சிறப்பு வெளியீடு

EXTRAORDINAIRE

EXTRAORDINARY

அதிகாரம் பெற்ற
வெளியீடு

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No. }	Puducherry	Monday	18th	April	2016

GOVERNMENT OF PUDUCHERRY LAW DEPARTMENT

No. 1595/2015-LD/Repub.

Puducherry, the 8th April 2016.

NOTIFICATION

The following Acts passed by the Parliament are hereby republished for general information of the public.

- The Merchant Shipping (Amendment) Act, 2014;
- The Labour Laws (Exemption from furnishing returns and maintaining registers by certain establishments) Amendment Act, 2014;
- The Delhi Special Police Establishment (Amendment) Act, 2014 (Act No. 28 of 2014);
- The Apprentices (Amendment) Act, 2014 (Act No. 29 of 2014);
- The Indian Institutions of Information Technology Act, 2014 (Act No. 30 of 2014);
- The Constitution (Scheduled Castes) Orders (Amendment) Act, 2014 (Act No. 34 of 2014);
- The Central Universities (Amendment) Act, 2014 (Act No. 35 of 2014);
- The Textile Undertakings (Nationalisation) Laws (Amendment and Validation) Act, 2014 (Act No. 36 of 2014);
- The School of Planning and Architecture Act, 2014 (Act No. 37 of 2014);
- The National Capital Territory of Delhi Laws (Special Provisions) Second (Amendment) Act, 2014 (Act No. 39 of 2014);
- The Constitution (Ninety-ninth Amendment) Act, 2014 (Act No. 31 of 2014).

(By order)

N. MURUGAVEL,
Under Secretary to Government (Law).

THE MERCHANT SHIPPING (AMENDMENT) ACT, 2014

(AS PASSED BY THE HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT)

(Act No. 317 of 2014)

(9-12-2014)

AN

ACT

further to amend the Merchant Shipping Act, 1988.

BE it enacted by Parliament in the Sixty-fifth Year of the Republic of India as follows:—

Short title and commencement.

1. (1) This Act may be called the Merchant Shipping (Amendment) Act, 2014.

(2) It shall come into force on such date as the Central Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, appoint.

Insertion of new Part XIB.

2. In the Merchant Shipping Act, 1958 (hereinafter referred to as the principal Act), after Part XIA, the following Part shall be inserted, namely:— 44 of 1958.

PART XIB

CONTROL OF HARMFUL ANTI-FOULING SYSTEMS ON SHIPS

Application

356P. (1) Save as otherwise provided in this Part, this Part shall apply to—

(a) every Indian ship, wherever it is;

(b) ships not entitled to fly the flag of India, but which operate under the authority of India; and

(c) ships that enter a port, shipyard, or offshore terminal or place in India or within the territorial waters of India or any marine areas adjacent thereto over which India has, or may hereafter have, exclusive jurisdiction in regard to control of pollution under the Territorial Waters, Continental Shelf, Exclusive Economic Zone and other Maritime Zones Act, 1976 or any other law for the time being in force. 80 of 1976.

(2) This Part shall not apply to any warship, naval auxiliary or other ship owned or operated by or under the authority of India and used, for the time being, only on Government non-commercial service:

Provided that in case of such ships, the Government shall ensure by the adoption of appropriate measures not impairing operations or operational capabilities of such ship that such ships are operated in a prescribed manner consistent with this Part.

Definition

356Q. In this Part, unless the context otherwise requires,—

(a) “anti-fouling system” means a coating, paint, surface treatment, surface, or device that is used on a ship to control or prevent attachment of unwanted organisms;

(b) “authority” means—

(i) the Government of India under whose authority the ship is operating;

(ii) with respect to a ship entitled to fly a flag of any other country, the Government of that country; and

(iii) with respect to floating platforms engaged in exploration and exploitation of the sea-bed and subsoil thereof adjacent to Indian coast over which Government of India exercises sovereign rights for the purposes of exploration and exploitation of its natural resources (including Floating Storage Units and Floating Production Storage and Offloading Units), the Government of India;

(c) "Committee" means the Marine Environment Protection Committee of the Organisation;

(d) "Convention" means the International Convention on the Control of Harmful Anti-Fouling Systems on Ships, 2001;

(e) "gross tonnage" means the gross tonnage calculated in accordance with the tonnage measurement regulations contained in Annex 1 to the International Convention on Tonnage Measurement of Ships, 1969, or any successor Convention as ratified or acceded to or adopted by the Government of India;

(f) "international voyage" means a voyage by a ship entitled to fly the flag of one State to or from a port, shipyard, or offshore terminal under the jurisdiction of another State;

(g) "length" means the length as defined in the International Convention on Load Lines, 1966, as modified by the Protocol of 1988 relating thereto, or any successor Convention as ratified or acceded to or adopted by the Government of India;

(h) "Organisation" means the International Maritime Organisation;

(i) "port" shall have the same meaning as assigned to it in the Indian Port Act, 1908, the Major Port Trusts Act, 1963, or under any other law for the time being in force and shall include any terminal, either within the port limits or otherwise;

(j) "ship" means a vessel of any type whatsoever operating in the marine environment and includes hydrofoil boats, air-cushion vehicles, submersibles, floating craft, fixed or floating platforms, floating storage units and floating production storage and off-loading units.

356R. (1) Every Indian ship and other ships which are not entitled to fly Indian flag but operating under the authority of India, shall comply with the requirements set forth in this Part, including the applicable standards and requirements as prescribed from time to time as well as effective measures to ensure that such ships comply with the requirements, as may be prescribed from time to time.

Control of
anti-fouling
systems.

(2) All other vessels to which this Part applies shall comply with requirements of the anti-fouling systems as prescribed from time to time.

356S. (1) No Indian ship or other ships entitled to fly Indian flag or operating under its authority, which is of 400 gross tonnage and above shall engage in International Voyage unless there is on-board, in respect of that ship, a certificate issued by the Director-General, to be called as International Anti-Fouling System Certificate, in such form, for such duration and subject to such procedures and conditions as may be prescribed, from time to time.

Issuance of
International
Anti-Fouling
System
Certificate.

(2) No Indian ship or other ships entitled to fly Indian flag or operating under its authority excluding fixed or floating platforms, Floating Storage Units and Floating Production Storage and Offloading Units which is of 24 metres or more in length, but less than 400 gross tonnage, shall engage in international voyage unless there is on-board a declaration in such form and subject to such procedures and conditions as may be prescribed, from time to time.

15 of 1908.
38 of 1963.

(2) No Indian ship or other ships entitled to fly Indian flag or operating under its authority excluding fixed or floating platforms, Floating Storage Units and Floating Production Storage and Offloading Units which is of 24 metres or more in length, but less than 400 gross tonnage, shall engage in international voyage unless there is on-board a declaration in such form and subject to such procedures and conditions as may be prescribed, from time to time.

(3) Indian ships entitled to fly Indian flag which are of 400 gross tonnage and above, with appropriate conditions as applicable for each type of ships and not engaged in international voyage and are required to be registered under this Act, shall be issued an Indian Anti-Fouling System Certificate, as may be prescribed from time to time.

Issue of Anti-Fouling System Certificate for foreign ships in India and Indian ships in foreign countries.

356T. (1) The Central Government may, at the request of the Government of a country to which the Convention applies, cause an International Anti-Fouling System Certificate to be issued in accordance with the Convention in respect of any ship of that country to which the Convention applies, if it is satisfied that such certificate can properly be issued, and where a certificate is so issued, it shall contain a statement that it has been so issued on a request, as per the procedure prescribed in this behalf from time to time.

(2) The Central Government may request the Government of a country to which the Convention applies, to issue an International Anti-Fouling System Certificate in accordance with the Convention in respect of a ship to which this Part applies and the certificate so issued in pursuance of such a request shall contain a statement that it has been so issued and shall have the same effect as if it had been issued by the Central Government under this Act.

Controls of waste materials.

356U. Taking into account the international rules, standards and requirements, the Central Government shall prescribe the rules and take appropriate measures in its territory to require that wastes from the application or removal of an anti-fouling system, are collected, handled, treated and disposed of in a safe and environmentally sound manner, by any person in India, to protect human health and the environment.

Record of anti-fouling systems.

356V. (1) Every ship to which this Part applies shall maintain, a record of anti-fouling systems in the prescribed form.

(2) The manner, in which the record of anti-fouling systems to be maintained shall be prescribed having regard to the provisions of the Convention and this Part.

Inspection and control of all ships above 400 gross tonnage.

356W. (1) Any person authorised by the Director-General as Surveyor in this behalf may inspect, at any reasonable time, any ship to which any of the provisions of this Part applies, for the purposes of—

(a) ensuring that the prohibitions, restrictions and obligations imposed by or under this Part are complied with;

(b) verifying that, where required, there is on-board a valid International Anti-Fouling System Certificate or a declaration on anti-fouling system; or

(c) brief sampling of the ship's anti-fouling system that does not affect the integrity, structure, or operation of the anti-fouling system taking into account the procedures as prescribed from time to time; and

(d) verifying any record required to be maintained on-board.

(2) For the purposes of clause (c) of sub-section (1), the time required to process the results of such sampling shall not be used as a basis for preventing the movement and departure of the ship.

(3) Any person authorised by the Director-General as surveyor in this behalf, may, certify any matter referred to in sub-section (1) in respect of such ship as a copy of the records of the ship to be a true copy and such copy shall be admissible as evidence of the facts stated therein.

356X. (1) If, on receipt of a report from a surveyor or other person authorised to inspect a ship, the Director-General is satisfied that any provision of this Part has been contravened by such ship within the coastal waters, the Director-General or any officer authorised by him in this behalf, may—

- (a) detain the ship until the causes of such contravention are removed to the satisfaction of the Director-General or the officer authorised by him; and
- (b) levy penalty on such ship as specified in section 436:

Provided that where the Director-General deems it necessary, he may request the Indian Navy or the Coast Guard for preventing the ship from proceeding to sea and the Indian Navy or the Coast Guard, as the case may be, shall take action as requested by the Director-General.

(2) On receipt of information from the Government of any country to which the Convention applies that a ship has contravened any provision of the Convention, the Central Government may, if it deems it necessary so to do, request such Government to furnish further details of the alleged contravention and, if satisfied that sufficient evidence is available, conduct investigation of the alleged violations and take appropriate measures in respect thereof.

356Y. (1) The Central Government may, having regard to the provisions of the Convention, make rules to carry out the provisions of this Part.

(2) In particular and without prejudice to the generality of the provisions of sub-section (1), such rules may provide for all or any of the following matters, namely:—

- (a) appropriate measures for operation of ships under the proviso to sub-section (2) of section 356P;
- (b) the standards, requirements and measures to ensure compliance under section 356R;
- (c) procedure and conditions and the fees which may be levied for inspection and issuance of international Anti-Fouling Systems Certificate under section 356S;
- (d) procedure and the fees which may be levied for issuance of Anti-Fouling Systems Certificate for foreign ships in India and Indian ships in foreign countries under section 356T;
- (e) procedure for collection, handling and disposal of wastes under section 356U;
- (f) the format of record of Anti-Fouling Systems, the manner in which such record shall be maintained under section 356V;
- (g) any other matter which is required to be or may be prescribed.

3. In section 436 of the principal Act, after serial number 115G and the entries relating thereto, the following shall be inserted, namely:—

Sl. No.	Offences	Section of this Act to which offence has reference	Penalties
1	2	3	4
"115H.	If the owner of an Indian ship fails to comply with section 356R	356R	Fine which may extend to fifteen lakh rupees.
115-I	If a master proceeds or attempts to proceed to sea in contravention of section 356S	356S	Fine which may extend to three lakh rupees.

Information regarding contravention of the provisions of convention.

Power to make rules.

Amendment of section 436.

1	2	3	4
115J	If the owner of an Indian ship or any person fails to comply with the rules made or measures taken by the Central Government under section 356U	356U	Fine which may extend to one Lakh and fifty thousand rupees.
115K	If the master of a ship fails to maintain records as required by section 356V	356V	Fine which may extend to one lakh and fifty thousand rupees.
115L	If the master of a ship fails to comply with sub-section (I) of section 356W	356W(I)	Fine which may extend to one lakh and fifty thousand rupees."

**THE LABOUR LAWS (EXEMPTION FROM FURNISHING RETURNS AND
MAINTAINING REGISTERS BY CERTAIN ESTABLISHMENTS)
AMENDMENT ACT, 2014**

(AS PASSED BY THE HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT)

(Act No. 33 of 2014)

(10-12-2014)

AN

ACT

*to amend the Labour Laws (Exemption from Furnishng Returns and Maintaining
Registers by certain Establishments) Act, 1988.*

Maintaining Registers by certain Establishments) Act, 1988.

BE it enacted by Parliament in the Sixty-fifth Year of the Republic of India as follows:—

Short title and
commence-
ment.

1. (1) This Act may be called the Labour Laws (Exemption from Furnishing Returns and Maintaining Registers by certain Establishments) Amendment Act, 2014.

(2) It shall come into force on such date as the Central Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, appoint.

Amendment
of long title.

2. In the Labour Laws (Exemption from Furnishing Returns and Maintaining Registers by certain Establishments) Act, 1988 (hereinafter referred to as the principal Act), for the long title, the following long title shall be substituted, namely:—

51 of 1988.

“An Act to provide for the simplification of procedure for furnishing returns and maintaining registers in relation to establishments employing a small number of persons under certain labour laws.”.

Amendment
of section 1.

3. In section 1 of the principal Act, in sub-section (1), for the words “Exemption from”, the words “Simplification of Procedure for” shall be substituted.

Amendment
of section 2.

4. In section 2 of the principal Act, in clause (e), for the word “nineteen”, the word “forty” shall be substituted.

Substitution of
new section
for section 4.

5. For section 4 of the principal Act, the following section shall be substituted, namely:—

"4. (1) Notwithstanding anything contained in a Scheduled Act, on and from the commencement of the Labour Laws (Exemption from Furnishing Returns and Maintaining Registers by certain Establishments) Amendment Act, 2014, it shall not be necessary for an employer in relation to any small establishment or very small establishment to which a Scheduled Act applies, to furnish the returns or to maintain the registers required to be furnished or maintained under that Scheduled Act:

Exemption from furnishing or maintaining of returns and registers required under certain labour laws.

Provided that such employer—

(a) furnishes, in lieu of such returns, annual return in Form I; and

(b) maintains, in lieu of such registers,—

(i) registers in Form II and Form III, in the case of small establishments, and

(ii) a register in Form III, in the case of very small establishments,

at the work spot:

Provided further that every such employer shall continue to—

(a) issue wage slips in the Form prescribed in the Minimum Wages (Central) Rules, 1950 made under sections 18 and 30 of the Minimum Wages Act, 1948 and slips relating to measurement of the amount of work done by piece-rated workers required to be issued under the Payment of Wages (Mines) Rules, 1956 made under sections 13A and 26 of the Payment of Wages Act, 1936; and

(b) file returns relating to accidents under sections 88 and 88A of the Factories Act, 1948 and sections 32A and 32B of the Plantations Labour Act, 1951.

(2) The annual return in Form I and the registers in Forms II and III and wage slips, wage books and other records, as provided in sub-section (1), may be maintained by an employer either in physical form or on a computer, computer floppy, diskette or other electronic media:

Provided that in case of computer, computer floppy, diskette or other electronic form, a printout of such returns, registers, books and records or a portion thereof is made available to the Inspector on demand.

(3) The employer or the person responsible to furnish the annual return in Form I may furnish it to the Inspector or any other authority prescribed under the Scheduled Acts either in physical form or through electronic mail if the Inspector or the authority has the facility to receive such electronic mail.

(4) Save as provided in sub-section (1), all other provisions of a Scheduled Act, including, in particular, the inspection of the registers by, and furnishing of their copies to, the authorities under that Act, shall apply to the returns and registers required to be furnished or maintained under this Act as they apply to the returns and registers under that Scheduled Act.

(5) Where an employer in respect of an establishment referred to in sub-section (1), to whom a Scheduled Act applies, furnishes returns or maintains the registers as provided in the proviso to sub-section (1), nothing contained in that Scheduled Act shall render him liable to any penalty for his failure to furnish any return or to maintain any register under that Scheduled Act."

11 of 1948.

4 of 1936.

63 of 1948.
69 of 1951.

6. For the First Schedule and Second Schedule to the principal Act, the following Schedules shall be substituted, namely:—

Substitution of
new Schedules
for First
Schedule and
Second
Schedule.

“THE FIRST SCHEDULE

[See section 2(d)]

1. The Payment of Wages Act, 1936 (4 of 1936).
2. The Weekly Holidays Act, 1942 (18 of 1942).
3. The Minimum Wages Act, 1948 (11 of 1948).
4. The Factories Act, 1948 (63 of 1948).
5. The Plantations Labour Act, 1951 (69 of 1951).
6. The Working Journalists and other Newspaper Employees (Conditions of Service) and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1955 (45 of 1955).
7. The Motor Transport Workers Act, 1961 (27 of 1961).
8. The Payment of Bonus Act, 1965 (21 of 1965).
9. The Beedi and Cigar Workers (Conditions of Employment) Act, 1966 (32 of 1966).
10. The Contract Labour (Regulation and Abolition) Act, 1970 (37 of 1970).
11. The Sales Promotion Employees (Conditions of Service) Act, 1976 (11 of 1976).
12. The Equal Remuneration Act, 1976 (25 of 1976).
13. The Inter-State Migrant Workmen (Regulation of Employment and Conditions of Service) Act, 1979 (30 of 1979).
14. The Dock Workers (Safety, Health and Welfare) Act, 1986 (54 of 1986).
15. The Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act, 1986 (61 of 1986).
16. The Building and Other Construction Workers (Regulation of Employment and Conditions of Service) Act, 1996 (27 of 1996).

THE SECOND SCHEDULE

[See section 2 (c)]

FORM I

[See section 4 (I)]

ANNUAL RETURN

(To be furnished to the Inspector or the authority specified for this purpose under the respective Scheduled Act before the 30th April of the following year)

(ending 31st March _____)

1. Name of the establishment, its postal address, telephone number, FAX number, e-mail address and location _____

2. Name and postal address of the employer_____
3. Name and address of principal employer, if the employer is a contractor_____
4. Name of the Manager responsible for supervision and control_____
 - (i) Name of business, industry, trade or occupation carried on by the employer—
 - (ii) Date of commencement of the business, industry, trade or occupation_____
5. Employer's number under ESI/EPF/Welfare Fund/PAN No., if any_____
6. Maximum number of workers employed on any day during the year to which this return relates to:

Category	Highly Skilled	Skilled	Semi-skilled	Un-skilled
Male				
Female				
Children (those who have not completed 18 years of age)				
Total				
7. Average number of workers employed during the year:
8. Total number of mandays worked during the year:
9. Number of workers during the year:
 - (a) Retrenched :
 - (b) Resigned :
 - (c) Terminated :
10. Retrenchment compensation and terminal benefits paid (provide information completely in respect of each worker)_____
11. Mandays lost during the year on account of—
 - (a) Strike :
 - (b) Lockout :
 - (c) Fatal accident :
 - (d) Non-fatal accidents :
12. Reasons for strike or lockout :
13. Total wages paid (wages and overtime to be shown separately):
14. Total amount of deductions from wages made :

15. Number of accidents during the years :

Reported to Inspector of Factories/Dock Safety	Reported to Employees' State Insurance Corporation	Reported to Workmen's Compensation Commissioner	Others
Fatal			
Non-fatal			

16. Compensation paid under the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1923 (8 of 1923) during the year _____

(i) Fatal accidents :

(ii) Non-fatal accidents :

17. Bonus*

(a) Number of employees eligible for bonus :

(b) Percentage of bonus declared and number of employees who were paid bonus:

(c) Amount payable as bonus :

(d) Total amount of bonus actually paid and date of payment :

Signature of the Manager/Employer
with full name in capital letters.

Place:

Date:

ANNEXURE I*

Name and address of the Contractor	Period of contract From to	Nature of work	Maximum number of workers employed by each contractor	Number of days worked	Number of mandays worked
1	2	3	4	5	6

ANNEXURE II

(See Item No. 6)

Serial Number	Name of the employee/worker	Date of employment	Permanent address
1	2	3	4

*Delete, if not applicable.

FORM II

[See section 4(1)]

REGISTER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED-CUM-EMPLOYMENT CARD

Name of the establishment, address, telephone number, FAX number and e-mail address

Location of work

Name and address of principal employer if the employer is a contractor

1. Name of workman/employee

2. Father's/Husband's name

3. Address:

(i) Present

(ii) Permanent

4. Name and address of the nominee/next of kin

5. Designation/Category

6. Date of Birth/Age

7. Educational qualifications

8. Date of entry

9. Worker's ID No./ESI/EPF/L.W.F. No.

10. If the employed person is below 14 years, whether a certificate of age is maintained

11. Sex: Male or Female

12. Nationality

13. Date of termination of employment with reason

14. Signature/thumb impression of worker/employee

15. Signature of the employer/Authorised officer with designation

Signature of the contractor/
authorised representative
of the principal employer.

FORM III

[See section 4 (I)]

MUSTER ROLL-CUM-WAGE REGISTER

Name of the establishment and address _____

Location of work _____

Name and address of employer _____

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Serial number	Name of the worker (ID No. if any) and father's/husband's name	Designation/category/nature of work performed	Attendance (Dates of the month 1, 2, ... to 31)	Leave due (Earned leave and other kind of admissible leave)	Leave availed (specify)	Wage rate/pay or piece rate/wages per unit	Other allowances, e.g. (a) Dearness Allowance (b) House Rent Allowance (c) Night Allowances (d) Displacement Allowance (e) Outward Journey Allowance
							(a)
							(b)
							(c)
							(d)
							(e)
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Overtime worked number of hours in the month	Amount of overtime wages	Amount of advance and purpose of advance	Total/gross earnings	Deduction e.g. (a) Provident Fund (b) Advance (c) Employees' State Insurance (d) Other amount	Net amount payable (12-13)	Signature/receipt of wages/allowances for column number 14	Remarks
				(a)			
				(b)			
				(c)			
				(d)			

Certificate by the principal employer if the employer is contractor.

This is to certify that the contractor has paid wages to workmen employed by him as shown in this register.

Signature of principal employer/
authorised representative of principal employer.".

THE DELHI SPECIAL POLICE ESTABLISHMENT (AMENDMENT)
ACT, 2014

(AS PASSED BY THE HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT)

(Act No. 28 of 2014)

(29-11-2014)

AN

ACT

further to amend the Delhi Special Police Establishment Act, 1946

BE it enacted by Parliament in the Sixty-fifth Year of the Republic of India as follows:—

1. This Act may be called the Delhi Special Police Establishment (Amendment) Act, 2014. Short title.

25 of 1946.

2. In the Delhi Special Police Establishment Act, 1946, in section 4A,—

Amendment

(a) in sub-section (1), for clause (b), the following clause shall be substituted, namely:—

of section
4A.

“(b) the Leader of Opposition recognised as such in the House of the People or where there is no such Leader of Opposition, then, the Leader of the single largest Opposition Party in that House—Member”;

(b) after sub-section (1), the following sub-section shall be inserted, namely:—

“(2) No appointment of a Director shall be invalid merely by reason of any vacancy or absence of a Member in the Committee.”.

THE APPRENTICES (AMENDMENT) ACT, 2014

(AS PASSED BY THE HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT)

(Act No. 29 of 2014)

(5-12-2014)

AN

ACT

further to amend the Apprentices Act, 1961

BE it enacted by Parliament in the Sixty-fifth Year of the Republic of India as follows:—

1. (1) This Act may be called the Apprentices (Amendment) Act, 2014.

Short title and
commence-
ment.

(2) It shall come into force on such date as the Central Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, appoint.

52 of 1961.

2. In the Apprentices Act, 1961 (hereinafter referred to as the principal Act), in section 2,—

Amendment
of section 2.

(i) in clause (d), in sub-clause (1), after item (b), the following item shall be inserted, namely:—

“(bb) any establishment which is operating business or trade from different locations situated in four or more States, or”;

(ii) for clauses (e), (j) and (k), the following clauses shall respectively be substituted, namely:—

“(e) “designated trade” means any trade or occupation or any subject field in engineering or non-engineering or technology or any vocational course which the Central Government, after consultation with the Central Apprenticeship Council, may, by notification in the Official Gazette, specify as a designated trade for the purposes of this Act;

(j) “graduate or technician apprentice” means an apprentice who holds, or is undergoing training in order that he may hold a degree or diploma in engineering or non-engineering or technology or equivalent qualification granted by any institution recognised by the Government and undergoes apprenticeship training in any designated trade;

(k) “industry” means any industry or business in which any trade, occupation or subject field in engineering or non-engineering or technology or any vocational course may be specified as a designated trade or optional trade or both;”;

(iii) after clause (l), the following clauses shall be inserted, namely:—

“(ll) “optional trade” means any trade or occupation or any subject field in engineering or non-engineering or technology or any vocational course as may be determined by the employer for the purposes of this Act;

(lll) “portal-site” means a website of the Central Government for exchange of information under this Act;”;

(iv) in clause (pp), for the words “such subject field in any vocational course as may be prescribed”, the words “designated trade” shall be substituted;

(v) for clauses (q) and (r), the following clauses shall be substituted, namely:—

“(q) “trade apprentice” means an apprentice who undergoes apprenticeship training in any designated trade;

(r) “worker” means any person working in the premises of the employer, who is employed for wages in any kind of work either directly or through any agency including a contractor and who gets his wages directly or indirectly from the employer but shall not include an apprentice referred to in clause (aa).”.

Amendment
of section 3.

3. In section 3 of the principal Act, for clause (a), the following clause shall be substituted, namely:—

“(a) is not less than fourteen years of age, and for designated trades related to hazardous industries, not less than eighteen years of age; and”.

Amendment
of section 4.

4. In section 4 of the principal Act,—

(i) for sub-section (4), the following sub-sections shall be substituted, namely:—

“(4) Every contract of apprenticeship entered into under sub-section (1) shall be sent by the employer within thirty days to the Apprenticeship Adviser until a portal-site is developed by the Central Government, and thereafter the details of contract of apprenticeship shall be entered on the portal-site within seven days, for verification and registration.

(4A) In the case of objection in the contract of apprenticeship, the Apprenticeship Adviser shall convey the objection to the employer within fifteen days from the date of its receipt.

(4B) The Apprenticeship Adviser shall register the contract of apprenticeship within thirty days from the date of its receipt.”;

(ii) sub-section (5) shall be omitted.

5. After section 5 of the principal Act, the following sections shall be inserted, namely:—
- Insertion of
new sections
5A and 5B.
- “5A. The qualification, period of apprenticeship training, holding of test, grant of certificate and other conditions relating to the apprentices in optional trade shall be such as may be prescribed.
- Regulation of
optional
trade.
- 5B. The employer may engage apprentices from other States for the purpose of providing apprenticeship training to the apprentices.”.
- Engagement
of apprentices
from other
States.
6. In section 6 of the principal Act,—
- Amendment
of section 6.
- (i) in clause (a), for the words “determined by that Council”, the word “prescribed” shall be substituted;
- (ii) for clause (aa), the following clause shall be substituted, namely:—
- “(aa) in the case of trade apprentices who, having undergone institutional training in a school or other institution affiliated to or recognised by a Board or State Council of Technical Education or any other authority or courses approved under any scheme which the Central Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette specify in this behalf, have passed the trade tests or examinations conducted by that Board or State Council or authority or by any other agency authorised by the Central Government, the period of apprenticeship training shall be such as may be prescribed;”.
7. For section 8 of the principal Act, the following section shall be substituted, namely:—
- Substitution of
section 8.
- “8 (1) The Central Government shall prescribe the number of apprentices to be engaged by the employer for designated trade and optional trade.
- Number of
apprentices for
a designated
trade and
optional trade.
- (2) Several employers may join together either themselves or through an agency, approved by the Apprenticeship Adviser, according to the guidelines issued from time to time by the Central Government in this behalf, for the purpose of providing apprenticeship training to the apprentices under them.”.
8. In section 9 of the principal Act,—
- Amendment
of section 9.
- (i) for sub-section (1), the following sub-section shall be substituted, namely:—
- “(1) Every employer shall make suitable arrangements in his workplace for imparting a course of practical training to every apprentice engaged by him.”;
- (ii) for sub-section (3), the following sub-section shall be substituted, namely:—
- “(3) Such of the trade apprentices who have not undergone institutional training in a school or other institution recognised by the National Council or any other institution affiliated to or recognised by a Board or State Council of Technical Education or any other authority which the Central Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, specify in this behalf, shall, before admission in the workplace for practical training, undergo a course of basic training and the course of basic training shall be given to the trade apprentices in any institute having adequate facilities.”;
- (iii) sub-sections 4A, 4B, 5 and 6 shall be omitted.

equipment to be utilised for, practical training including basic training in any designated trade shall be such as may be approved by the Central Government in consultation with the Central Apprenticeship Council.

(7A) In the case of graduate or technician apprentices or technician (vocational) apprentices, the programme of apprenticeship training and the facilities required for such training in any designated trade shall be such as may be approved by the Central Government in consultation with the Central Apprenticeship Council.”;

(v) in sub-section (8), in clause (c), after the words “employer alone”, the words “except apprentices who holds degree or diploma in non-engineering” shall be inserted.

Amendment of
section 15.

9. In section 15 of the principal Act,—

(i) for sub-section (1), the following sub-section shall be substituted, namely:—

“(1) The weekly and daily hours of work of an apprentice while undergoing practical training in a workplace shall be as determined by the employer subject to the compliance with the training duration, if prescribed.”;

(ii) for sub-section (3), the following sub-section shall be substituted, namely:—

“(3) An apprentice shall be entitled to such leave and holidays as are observed in the establishment in which he is undergoing training.”.

Amendment
of section 19.

10. In section 19 of the principal Act, for sub-section (2), the following sub-sections shall be substituted, namely:—

“(2) Until a portal-site is developed by the Central Government, every employer shall furnish such information and return in such form as may be prescribed, to such authorities at such intervals as may be prescribed.

(3) Every employer shall also give trade-wise requirement and engagement of apprentices in respect of apprenticeship training on portal-site developed by the Central Government in this regard.”.

Amendment
of section 21.

11. In section 21 of the principal Act,—

(i) for sub-section (1), the following sub-section shall be substituted, namely:—

“(1) Every trade apprentice who has completed the period of training may appear for a test to be conducted by the National Council or any other agency authorised by the Central Government to determine his proficiency in the designated trade in which he has undergone apprenticeship training.”;

(ii) in sub-section (2), after the words “National Council”, the words “or by the other agency authorised by the Central Government” shall be inserted.

Amendment
of section 22.

12. In section 22 of the principal Act, for sub-section (1), the following sub-section shall be substituted, namely:—

“(1) Every employer shall formulate its own policy for recruiting any apprentice who has completed the period of apprenticeship training in his establishment.”.

Amendment
of section 30.

13. In section 30 of the principal Act,—

(i) for sub-section (1), the following sub-sections shall be substituted, namely:—

“(1) If any employer contravenes the provisions of this Act relating to the number of apprentices which he is required to engage under those provisions,

he shall be given a month's notice in writing, by an officer duly authorised in this behalf by the appropriate Government, for explaining the reasons for such contravention.

(1A) In case the employer fails to reply the notice within the period specified under sub-section (1), or the authorised officer, after giving him an opportunity of being heard, is not satisfied with the reasons given by the employer, he shall be punishable with fine of five hundred rupees per shortfall of apprenticeship month for first three months and thereafter one thousand rupees per month till such number of seats are filled up.”;

(ii) in sub-section (2),—

(a) after clause (f), the following clauses shall be inserted, namely:—

“(g) engages as an apprentice a person who is not qualified for being so engaged, or

(h) fails to carry out the terms and conditions of a contract of apprenticeship.”;

(b) for the words “imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months or with fine or with both” , the words “fine of one thousand rupees for every occurrence” shall be substituted.

(iii) after sub-section (2), the following sub-section shall be inserted, namely:—

“(2A) The provisions of this section shall not apply to any establishment or industry which is under the Board for Industrial and Financial Reconstruction established under the Sick Industrial Companies (Special Provisions) Act, 1985.”.

1 of 1986.

14. In section 37 of the principal Act, after sub-section (1), the following sub-section shall be inserted, namely:—

Amendment
of section 37.

“(1A) The powers to make rules under this section shall include the power to make such rules or any of them retrospectively from a date not earlier than the date on which this Act received the assent of the President, but no such retrospective effect shall be given to any such rule so as to prejudicially affect the interests of any person to whom such rule may be applicable.”.

THE INDIAN INSTITUTES OF INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY ACT, 2014

(AS PASSED BY THE HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT)

(Act No. 30 of 2014)

(8-12-2014)

AN

ACT

to declare certain institutions of information technology to be institutions of national importance, with a view to develop new knowledge in information technology and to provide manpower of global standards for the information technology industry and to provide for certain other matters connected with such institutions or incidental thereto.

BE it enacted by Parliament in the Sixty-fifth Year of the Republic of India as follows:—

CHAPTER I

PRELIMINARY

5 2014. 1. (1) This Act may be called the Indian Institutes of Information Technology Act,

Short title
and com-
mencement.

(2) It shall come into force on such date as the Central Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, appoint.

Declaration
of certain
institutions as
institutions of
national
importance.

2. Whereas the objects of the Institutes mentioned in the Schedule are such as to make them institutions of national importance, it is hereby declared that each such Institute is an institution of national importance.

Definitions.

3. In this Act, unless the context otherwise requires,—

(a) "Board", in relation to any Institute, means the Board of Governors referred to in sub-section (1) of section 13;

(b) "Chairperson" means the Chairperson of the Board of Governors appointed under sub-section (2) of section 13;

(c) "Council" means the Council established under sub-section (1) of section 40;

(d) "Director" means the Director of the Institute;

(e) "existing Institute" means the institute mentioned in column (3) of the Schedule;

(f) "Institute" means any of the institutions mentioned in column (5) of the Schedule;

(g) "prescribed" means prescribed by rules made under this Act;

(h) "Schedule" means the Schedule to this Act;

(i) "Senate", in relation to any Institute, means the Senate thereof;

(j) "Statutes" and "Ordinances", in relation to any Institute, means the Statutes and Ordinances of the Institute made under this Act.

CHAPTER II

THE INSTITUTES

Incorporation
of Institutes.

4. (1) On and from the commencement of this Act, every existing Institute, shall be a body corporate by the same name as mentioned in column (5) of the Schedule.

(2) Every existing Institute referred to in column (5) of the Schedule shall have perpetual succession and a common seal, with power, subject to the provisions of this Act, to acquire, hold and dispose of property, both movable and immovable, and to contract, and shall, by the said name, sue or be sued.

Effect of
incorporation
of Institutes.

5. On and from the commencement of this Act,—

(a) any reference to a Society in any contract or other instrument shall be deemed as a reference to the corresponding Institute mentioned in column (5) of the Schedule;

(b) all properties, movable and immovable, of or belonging to every existing Institute shall vest in the corresponding Institute mentioned under column (5) of the Schedule;

(c) all rights and debts and other liabilities of every existing Institute mentioned in column (3) of the Schedule shall be transferred to, and be the rights and liabilities of, the corresponding Institute mentioned in column (5) of the Schedule;

(d) every person employed by every existing Institute mentioned in column (3) of the Schedule, immediately before such commencement shall hold his office or service in the corresponding Institute mentioned in column (5) of the Schedule, with the same tenure, at the same remuneration and upon the same terms and conditions and with the same rights and privileges as to pension, leave, gratuity, provident fund and other

matters as he would have held the same if this Act had not been enacted and shall continue to do so unless and until his employment is terminated or until such tenure, remuneration and terms and conditions are duly altered by the Statutes:

Provided that if the alteration so made is not acceptable to such employee, his employment may be terminated by the Institute in accordance with the terms of the contract with the employee or, if no provision is made therein in this behalf, on payment, to him by the Institute, of compensation equivalent to three months' remuneration in case of permanent employees and one month's remuneration in the case of other employees:

Provided further that any reference, by whatever form of words, to the Director, Registrar and other officers of an existing Institute mentioned in column (3) of the Schedule, in any law for the time being in force, or in any instrument or other document, shall be construed as a reference to the Director, Registrar and other officers of the corresponding Institute mentioned in column (5) of the Schedule;

(e) every person pursuing, before the commencement of this Act, any academic or research course in every existing Institute mentioned in column (3) of the Schedule, shall be deemed to have migrated and registered with the corresponding Institute mentioned in column (5) of the Schedule, on such commencement at the same level of course in the Institute from which such person migrated;

(f) all suits and other legal proceedings instituted or which could have been instituted by or against an existing Institute, mentioned in column (3) of the Schedule, immediately before the commencement of this Act shall be continued or instituted by or against the corresponding Institute mentioned in column (5) of the Schedule.

6. Each Institute shall have the following objects, namely:—

Objects of
Institute.

(a) to emerge amongst the foremost institutions in information technology and allied fields of knowledge;

(b) to advance new knowledge and innovation in information technology and allied fields to empower the nation to the forefront in the global context;

(c) to develop competent and capable youth imbued with the spirit of innovation and entrepreneurship with the social and environmental orientation to meet the knowledge needs of the country and provide global leadership in information technology and allied fields;

(d) to promote and provide transparency of highest order in matters of admission, appointments to various positions, academic evaluation, administration and finance.

7. (1) Subject to the provisions of this Act, every Institute shall exercise the following powers and perform the following functions, namely:—

Powers and
functions of
Institute.

(a) to provide instruction in such fields of knowledge concerning information technology and allied areas as such Institute may think fit, for the advancement of learning and dissemination of knowledge;

(b) to lead, organise and conduct research and innovation in information technology and allied fields of knowledge in such manner as the Institute may think fit, including in collaboration or in association with any other Institute, educational institution, research organisation or body corporate;

(c) to hold examinations and grant degrees diplomas and other academic distinctions or titles; and to confer honorary degrees;

(d) to institute teaching, research or other academic positions, required by the Institute with such designations as it may deem fit, and to appoint persons on tenure, term or otherwise to such positions, other than the post of Director;

(e) to appoint persons working in any other Institute or educational institution or involved in research of significance in any industry as adjunct, guest or visiting faculty of the Institute on such terms and for such duration as the Institute may decide;

(f) to create administrative and other posts and to make appointments thereto;

(g) to make provision for dissemination of knowledge emerging from research and for that purpose to enter into such arrangements, including consultancy and advisory services, with other institutions, industry, civil society or other organisations, as the Institute may deem necessary;

(h) to create a website, highlight all information not restricted to those related to students, admission, fee, administrative structure, policies including recruitment rules, faculty and non-faculty posts, annual reports and financial details including statement of account of the Institute;

(i) to determine, specify and receive payment of the charges, as the Institute may deem fit, from person, institution or body corporate for services, including training, consultancy and advisory services, provided by the Institute;

(j) to deal with any property belonging to or vested in, the Institute in such manner as the Institute may deem fit for advancing the objects of the Institute:

Provided that no land or other immoveable property shall be disposed of by the Institute without the prior approval of the Central Government:

Provided further that where the land for the Institute has been provided free of cost by a State Government, such land may be disposed of only with the prior approval of such State Government;

(k) to receive gifts, grants, donations or benefactions from the Government and to receive bequests, donations and transfers of moveable or immovable properties from testators, donors or transferors, as the case may be;

(l) to co-operate with educational or other institutions in any part of the world having objects wholly or partly similar to those of the Institute by exchange of teachers and scholars and generally in such manner as may be conducive to their common objects;

(m) to establish and maintain such infrastructure as may be necessary, incidental or conducive to the attainment of the objects of the Institute;

(n) to institute and award fellowships, scholarships, exhibitions, prizes and medals;

(o) to strive to meet the technological needs of the States and the Union territories by supporting technical educational institutions; and

(p) to do all such things as may be necessary, incidental or conducive to the attainment of all or any of the objects of the Institute.

(2) Notwithstanding anything contained in sub-section (1), an Institute shall not dispose of in any manner any immovable property, without the prior approval of the Visitor.

Institute to be open to all races, creeds and classes.

8. (1) Every Institute shall be open to all persons irrespective of gender, caste, creed, disability, domicile, ethnicity, social or economic background.

(2) No bequest, donation or transfer of any property shall be accepted by any Institute which in the opinion of the Council involves conditions or obligations opposed to the spirit and object of this section.

(3) Admissions to every programme of study in each Institute shall be based on merit assessed through transparent and reasonable criteria disclosed through its prospectus, prior to the commencement of the process of admission by such Institute:

5 of 2007.

Provided that every such Institute shall be a Central Educational Institution for the purposes of the Central Educational Institutions (Reservation in Admission) Act, 2006.

9. All teaching at each of the Institute shall be conducted by or in the name of the Institute in accordance with the Statutes and Ordinances made in this behalf.

Teaching at
Institute.

10. Each Institute shall be a not-for-profit legal entity and no part of the surplus, if any, in revenue of such Institute, after meeting all expenditure in regard to its operations under this Act, shall be invested for any purpose other than for the growth and development of such Institute or for conducting research therein.

Institute to
be a distinct
legal entity
not-for-
profit.

11. (1) The President of India shall be the Visitor of every Institute.

Visitor.

(2) The Visitor may appoint one or more persons to review the work and progress of any Institute and to hold inquiries into the affairs thereof and to report thereon in such manner as the Visitor may direct.

(3) Upon receipt of any such report, the Visitor may take such action and issue such directions as he considers necessary in respect of any of the matters dealt with in the report and the Institute shall be bound to comply with such directions within a reasonable time.

CHAPTER III

AUTHORITIES OF CENTRALLY FUNDED INDIAN INSTITUTE OF INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY

12. The following shall be the authorities of an Institute, namely:—

Authorities
of Institute.

(a) Board of Governors;

(b) Senate;

(c) Finance Committee;

(d) Building and Works Committee;

(e) Research Council;

(f) such other authorities as may be declared by the Statutes to be the authorities of the Institute.

13. (1) The Board of Governors of each Institute shall be the principal executive body of that Institute.

Board of
Governors.

(2) The Board of Governors of each Institute shall consist of the following members, namely:—

(a) a Chairperson, an eminent technologist or industrialist or educationist to be nominated by the Visitor from a panel of three names recommended by the Central Government;

(b) Secretary incharge of information technology or higher education in the State in which the Institute is located, *ex officio*;

(c) one representative of the Department of Higher Education, Government of India dealing with Indian Institute of Information Technology, *ex officio*;

(d) one representative of the Ministry of Communication and Information Technology, Government of India, *ex officio*;

(e) Director of Indian Institute of Technology to be nominated by the Central Government;

(f) Director of Indian Institute of Management to be nominated by the Central Government;

(g) four persons having special knowledge or practical experience in respect of information technology or engineering or science or allied areas to be nominated by the Council;

(h) two Professors of the Institute nominated by the Senate;

(i) Director of the Institute, *ex officio*;

(j) the Registrar *ex officio* Secretary.

Term of office of, vacancies among, and allowances payable to, members of Board.

14. (1) Save as otherwise provided in this section, the term of office of member of the Board, other than the *ex officio* member, shall be three years from the date of nomination.

(2) The term of office of an *ex officio* member shall continue so long as he holds the office by virtue of which he is a member.

(3) The term of office of a member nominated under clause (h) of sub-section (2) of section 13 shall be two years from the date of nomination.

(4) A member of the Board, other than an *ex officio* member, who fails to attend three consecutive meetings of the Board, shall cease to be a member of the Board.

(5) Notwithstanding anything contained in this section, an outgoing member shall, unless the Council directs, continue in office until another person is nominated as a member in his place.

(6) Members of the Board shall be entitled to such allowances, as may be specified in the Statutes, for attending meetings of the Board or as may be convened by the Institute.

Powers and functions of Board of Governors.

15. (1) Subject to the provisions of this Act, the Board of every Institute shall be responsible for the general superintendence, direction and control of the affairs of the Institute and shall have the power to frame, amend, modify or rescind the Statutes and Ordinances governing the affairs of the Institute to achieve the objects specified in section 6.

(2) Without prejudice to the provisions of sub-section (1), the Board shall have the following powers, namely:—

(a) to take decisions on questions of policy relating to the administration and working of the Institute;

(b) to establish departments, faculties or schools of studies and initiate programmes or courses of study at the Institute;

(c) to examine and approve the annual budget estimates of such Institute;

(d) to examine and approve the plan for development of such Institute and to identify sources of finance for implementation of the plan;

(e) to create teaching and other academic posts, to determine, by Statutes, the number and emoluments of such posts and to define the duties and conditions of service of teachers and other academic staff;

Provided that the Board shall not take action otherwise than on consideration of the recommendations of the Senate;

(f) to provide, by Statutes, the qualifications, criteria and processes for appointment to teaching and other posts in such Institute;

(g) to fix fees, by the Statutes and other charges to be demanded for pursuit of studies in the Institute;

(h) to make Statutes governing the administration, management and operations of such Institute; and

(i) to exercise such other powers and perform such other duties as may be conferred or imposed upon it by this Act or Statutes.

(3) The Board shall have the power to appoint such committees, as it considers necessary for the exercise of its powers and the performance of its duties under this Act.

(4) The Board shall conduct an annual review of the performance of the Director with specific reference to his leadership in the context of the achievement of the objects of the Institute.

(5) Where in the opinion of the Director or the Chairperson, the situation is so emergent that an immediate decision needs to be taken in the interest of the Institute, the Chairperson, in consultation with the Director may issue such orders as may be necessary, recording the grounds for his opinion:

Provided that such orders shall be submitted for ratification of the Board in the next meeting.

16. (1) The Senate of each Institute shall consist of the following persons, namely:— Senate.

(a) Director of the Institute, *ex officio* Chairperson;

(b) Deputy Director, *ex officio*;

(c) Deans, *ex officio*;

(d) Heads of the Departments of the Institute, *ex officio*;

(e) all Professors other than the Deans or Heads of the Departments;

(f) three persons from amongst educationists of repute or persons from another field related to the activities of the Institute who are not in service of the Institute, nominated by the Board of Governors;

(g) three persons who are not members of teaching staff co-opted by the Senate for their specialised knowledge;

(h) Registrar of the Institute, *ex officio*, Secretary.

(2) The term of office of members other than *ex officio* member shall be two years from the date of nomination.

(3) The term of office of an *ex officio* member shall continue so long as he holds the office by virtue of which he is a member.

17. (1) Subject to the provisions of this Act, the Senate shall be the principal academic body of the Institute and shall have the power to enact, amend, modify Ordinances, governing academic matters and the affairs and well-being of students in the Institute.

Powers and
functions of
Senate.

(2) Without prejudice to the provisions of sub-section (1), the Senate shall have the following powers, namely:—

(a) to specify the criteria and process for admission to courses or programmes of study offered by the Institute;

(b) to recommend to the Board creation of teaching and other academic posts, determination of the number and emoluments of such posts and defining the duties and conditions of service of teachers and other academic posts;

(c) to recommend to the Board about commencement of new programmes or courses of study;

(d) to specify the broad academic content of programmes and courses of study and undertake modifications therein;

(e) to specify the academic calendar and approve grant of degrees, diplomas and other academic distinctions or titles;

(f) to appoint examiners, moderators, tabulators and such other personnel for different examinations;

(g) to recognise diplomas and degrees of Universities and other Institutes and to determine equivalence with the diplomas and degrees of the Institute;

(h) to suggest measures for departmental co-ordination;

(i) to make major recommendations to the Board of Governors on—

(a) measures for improvement of standard of teaching, training and research;

(b) institution of chairs, fellowships, scholarships, studentships, free-ships, medals and prizes and other related matters;

(c) establishment or abolition of departments or centers; and

(d) bye-laws covering the academic functioning of the institute, discipline, residence, admissions, examinations, award of fellowships and studentships, free-ships concessions, attendance and other related matters;

(j) to appoint sub-committees to advise on such specific matters as may be referred to by the Board of Governors or by itself;

(k) to consider the recommendations of the sub-committees and to take such action including making of recommendations to the Board of Governors as may be required;

(l) to take periodical review of the activities of the Departments or Centers and to take appropriate action including making of recommendations to the Board of Governors with a view to maintain and improve the standards of instructions, in the Institutions; and

(m) to exercise such other powers and discharge such other functions as may be assigned to it, by Statutes or otherwise, by the Board.

Finance
Committee.

18 (1) The Finance Committee of each Institute shall consist of the following persons, namely:—

(a) the Chairperson, Board of Governors *ex officio* who shall be the Chairperson of the Committee;

(b) one representative of the Government of India, Ministry of Human Resource Development, Department, of Higher Education handling the matters relating to Indian Institute of Information Technology;

(c) one representative of the Government of India, Ministry of Human Resource Development, Department of Higher Education handling the matters relating to finance;

(d) two persons nominated by the Board;

(e) the Director, *ex officio*;

(f) the Officer in charge of Finance and Accounts of the Institute *ex officio* Secretary.

(2) The members of the Finance Committee other than *ex officio* members shall hold office for a term of three years.

Powers and
functions of
Finance
Committee.

19. The Finance Committee shall examine the accounts, scrutinise proposals for expenditure and financial estimates of the Institute and thereafter submit it to the Board of Governors together with its comments for approval.

Building and
Works
Committee.

20. The Building and Works Committee of each Institute shall consist of the following persons, namely:—

(a) the Director, *ex officio*, who shall be the Chairperson of the Committee;

(b) one person nominated by Indian Institute of Technology located in the State in which the Institute is situated;

(c) one person nominated by the Board from amongst its members;

(d) Dean, Planning and Development;

(e) a civil engineer not below the rank of superintending engineer in the Government or Government Agency nominated by the Board;

(f) an electrical engineer not below the rank of superintending engineer in the Government or Government Agency nominated by the Board;

(g) the officer incharge of Estate of the Institute *ex officio* Secretary.

21. The Building and Works Committee shall discharge the following powers and functions, namely:—

Powers and
functions of
Building and
Works
Committee.

(a) it shall be the responsibility of the Committee for construction of all major capital works after securing from the Board the necessary administrative approval and financial sanction;

(b) it shall have the power to give the necessary administrative approval and financial sanction for all construction work and work pertaining to maintenance and repairs, within the grant place at the disposal of the Institute for the purpose;

(c) it shall cause to be prepared estimates of cost of building and other capital work minor works, repair, maintenance and the like;

(d) it shall be responsible for making technical scrutiny of each work as may be considered necessary by it;

(e) it shall be responsible for enlistment of suitable contractors and acceptance of tenders and shall have the power to give direction for departmental works where necessary.

22. (1) Each Institute shall establish a Research Council comprising of the Director and such other members as may be specified, by Statutes, by the Board.

Research
Council.

(2) The Research Council of each Institute shall –

(a) interface with research funding organisations, industry and civil society to identify potential areas for research;

(b) to organise and promote research in such Institute or in collaboration with any institution of higher learning or research laboratories;

(c) assist teachers in obtaining funding from external sources for research projects prepared by them;

(d) provide, out of the funds placed at its disposal by the Board, research resources and grant assistance for research projects proposed to be undertaken by teachers in such Institute;

(e) provide for incubation of technology applications emerging from research and to protect and utilise the intellectual property obtained from research in the Institutes;

(f) make provision for research and advisory services and for that purpose enter into such arrangements with other institutions, industry, civil society or other organisations and enable the fruits of research to be disseminated to industry and society through such arrangements;

(g) exercise such other powers and perform such other duties as may be assigned to it by Statutes.

Meetings.

23. (1) The Chairperson shall ordinarily preside over the meetings of the Board, Finance Committee and at the convocations of the Institute.

(2) It shall be the duty of the Chairperson to ensure that the decisions taken by the Board are implemented.

(3) The Chairperson shall exercise such other powers and perform such other duties as may be assigned to him by this Act or the Statutes.

Director.

24. (1) The Director of a Institute shall be appointed by the Central Government from a panel of names recommended in order of merit by a search-cum-selection committee with prior approval of the Visitor.

(2) The search-cum-selection committee shall consist of the following, namely: —

(a) an eminent person to be nominated by the Minister in charge of Human Resource Development in the Government of India as Chairperson of the Committee;

(b) the Chairperson, Board of Governors of the concerned Indian Institutes of Information Technology – Member, *ex officio*;

(c) Secretary incharge of Higher Education in the Government of India – Member, *ex officio*;

(d) Director of a Indian Institutes of Information Technology to be nominated by Minister incharge of Human Resource Development – Member, *ex officio*;

(e) a person of eminence in the field of information technology to be nominated by Minister incharge of Human Resource Development;

(f) Head of Bureau, Ministry of Human Resource Development dealing with Indian Institutes of Information Technology – non-member Secretary, *ex officio*.

(3) The Director shall be appointed on such terms and conditions of service as may be provided by the Statutes.

(4) The Director shall be the principal academic and executive officer of the Institute and shall be responsible for the implementation of the decisions of the Board and Senate and day-to-day administration of the Institute.

(5) The Director shall exercise such other powers and perform such other duties as may be assigned to him by this Act or the Statutes or delegated by the Board or the Senate or the Ordinances.

(6) The Director shall submit annual reports and audited accounts to the Board.

(7) The Director may during his absence from the headquarters, authorise the Deputy Director or one of the Deans or the senior most Professor present, to sanction advances for travelling allowances, contingencies and medical treatment of the staff and sign and countersign bills on his behalf and authorise to the Deputy Director or one of the Dean or the senior most Professor present, by him in writing.

Registrar.

25. (1) The Registrar of every Institute shall be appointed on such terms and conditions as may be laid down by the Statutes and shall be the custodian of records, the common seal, the funds of the Institute and such other property of the Institute as the Board shall commit to his charge.

(2) The Registrar shall act as the Secretary of the Board, Senate and such committees as may be prescribed by the Statutes.

(3) The Registrar shall be responsible to the Director for the proper discharge of his functions.

(4) The Registrar shall exercise such other powers and perform such other duties as may be assigned to him by this Act or the Statutes or by the Director.

26. (1) The Board may, by Statutes, declare such other posts as authorities of the Institute and specify the duties and function of each such authority.

Other
authorities
and officers.

(2) The Board may constitute such authorities as it may deem fit for proper management of affairs of the Institute.

27. (1) Each Institute shall, within five years from the establishment and incorporation of Institute under this Act and thereafter at the expiration of every fifth year, constitute, with the prior approval of the Central Government, a Committee to evaluate and review the performance of the Institute in achievement of its objects in the said period.

Review of
Performance
of Institute.

(2) The Committee under sub-section (1) shall consist of members of acknowledged repute in academia or industry, drawn from such fields of knowledge as may have relevance to teaching, learning and research in such Institute.

(3) The Committee shall assess the performance of Institute and make recommendations on—

(a) the extent of fulfilment of the objects of the Institute referred to in section 6, as demonstrated by the state of teaching, learning and research and its contribution to society;

(b) the promotion of transformational research and its impact on industry and society;

(c) the advancement of fundamental research beyond the current frontiers of knowledge;

(d) the establishment of the Institute as amongst the global leaders in the area of information technology;

(e) such other matters as the Board may specify.

(4) The Board shall consider the recommendations referred to in sub-section (3) and take such action on it as it may deem fit:

Provided that the recommendations of the Committee along with an explanatory memorandum on the action taken or proposed to be taken, specifying the reasons thereof, shall be submitted to the Central Government.

CHAPTER IV

ACCOUNTS AND AUDIT

28. (1) For the purposes of enabling the Institutes to discharge their functions efficiently under this Act, the Central Government may, after due appropriation made by Parliament by law in this behalf, pay to each Institute in every financial year such sums of money in such manner as it may think fit.

Grants by
Central
Government.

(2) The Central Government shall provide to each Institute, grants of such sums of money as are required to meet the expenditure on scholarships or fellowships instituted by it, including scholarships or fellowships for students from socially and educationally backward classes of citizens enrolled in such Institute.

29. (1) Every Institute shall maintain a fund to which shall be credited —

Fund of
Institute.

(a) all monies provided by the Central Government or State Government, as the case may be;

(b) all fees and other charges received by the Institute from students;

(c) all monies received by the Institute by way of grants, gifts, donations, benefactions, bequests or transfers;

(d) all monies received by the Institute from utilisation of intellectual property arising from research conducted or provision of advisory or consultancy services by it; and

(e) all monies received by the Institute in any other manner or from any other source.

(2) The fund of every Institute shall be applied towards meeting the expenses of the Institute, including expenses incurred in the exercise of its powers and discharge of its duties under this Act, furtherance of research in the Institute or in collaboration with other educational institutions or industry and for capital investment aimed at the growth and development of the Institute.

Accounts and
audit.

30. (1) Every Institute shall maintain proper accounts and other relevant records and prepare annual statement of accounts including the balance sheet in such form and accounting standard as may be specified by notification, by the Central Government in consultation with the Comptroller and Auditor-General of India.

(2) Where the statement of income and expenditure and the balance sheet of the Institute do not comply with the accounting standards, the Institute shall disclose in its statement of income and expenditure and balance sheet, the following, namely:—

(a) the deviation from the accounting standards;

(b) the reasons for such deviation; and

(c) the financial effect, if any, arising out due to such deviation.

(3) The accounts of every Institute shall be audited by the Comptroller and Auditor-General of India and any expenditure incurred by audit team in connection with such audit shall be payable by the Institute to the Comptroller and Auditor-General of India.

(4) The Comptroller and Auditor-General of India and any person appointed by him in connection with the audit of the accounts of any Institute shall have the same rights, privileges and authority in connection with such audit as the Comptroller and Auditor-General of India has in connection with the audit of the Government accounts and, in particular shall have the rights to demand the production of books, accounts, connected vouchers and other documents and papers and to inspect the offices of the Institute.

(5) The accounts of every Institute as certified by the Comptroller and Auditor-General of India or any other person appointed by him in this behalf together with the audit report thereon shall be forwarded annually to the Central Government and that Government shall cause the same to be laid before each House of Parliament in accordance with such procedure as may be laid down by the Central Government.

Pension and
provident
fund.

31. (1) Every Institute may constitute for the benefit of its employees such provident or pension fund or provide such insurance scheme as it may deem fit in such manner and subject to such conditions as may be prescribed by the Statutes.

(2) Where such provident fund or pension fund has been so constituted, the Central Government may declare that the provisions of the Provident Funds Act, 1925, shall apply to such fund, as if it were a Government Provident Fund.

19 of 1925.

Appointments.

32. All appointments of the staff of every Institute, except that of the Director, shall be made in accordance with the procedure laid down in the Statutes, by—

(a) the Board, if the appointment is made on the academic staff in the post of Assistant Professor or if the appointment is made on the non-academic staff in every cadre the maximum of the pay scale for which exceeds prevalent grade pay scale for Group A Officers;

(b) the Director, in any other case.

33. Subject to the provisions of this Act, the Statutes may provide for all or any of the following matters, namely:— Statutes.

- (a) the conferment of honorary degree;
- (b) the formation of departments of teaching;
- (c) the fees to be charged for courses of study in the Institute and for admission to the examinations of degrees and diplomas of the Institute;
- (d) the institution of fellowships, scholarships, exhibitions, medals and prizes;
- (e) the terms of office and the method of appointment of officers of the Institute;
- (f) the qualifications of teachers of the Institute;
- (g) the classification, the method of appointment and the determination of the terms and conditions of service of teachers and other staff of the Institute;
- (h) the constitution of pension, insurance and provident funds for the benefit of the officers, teachers and other staff of the Institute;
- (i) the constitution, powers and duties of the authorities of the Institute;
- (j) the establishment and maintenance of halls and hostels;
- (k) the conditions of residence of students of the Institute and the levying of fees for residence in the halls and hostels and of other charges;
- (l) the allowances to be paid to the Chairperson and members of the Board;
- (m) the authentication of the orders and decisions of the Board; and
- (n) the meetings of the Board, the Senate, or any Committee, the quorum at such meetings and the procedure to be followed in the conduct of their business.

34.(1) The first Statutes of each Institute shall be made by the Board with the prior approval of the Visitor and a copy of the same shall be laid as soon as may be before each House of Parliament. Statutes how to be made.

(2) The Board may, from time to time, make new or additional Statutes or may amend or repeal the Statutes in the manner provided in this section.

(3) Every new Statutes or addition to the Statutes or any amendment or repeal of Statutes shall require the prior approval of the Visitor who may grant assent or withhold assent or remit it to the Board for consideration.

(4) New Statutes or a Statute amending or repealing an existing Statute shall have no validity unless it has been assented to by the Visitor:

Provided that the Central Government with the prior approval of the Visitor may make or amend the Statutes for the Institute, if the same is required for uniformity, and a copy of the same shall be laid as soon as may be before each House of the Parliament.

35. Subject to the provisions of this Act and the Statutes, the Ordinances of every Institute may provide for all or any of the following matters, namely:— Ordinances.

- (a) the admission of the students to the Institute;
- (b) the courses of study to be laid down for all degrees and diplomas of the Institute;
- (c) the conditions under which students shall be admitted to the degree or diploma courses and to the examinations of the Institute, and shall be eligible for degrees and diplomas;
- (d) the conditions of award of the fellowships, scholarships, exhibitions, medals and prizes;
- (e) the conditions and mode of appointment and duties of examining bodies, examiners and moderators;

	<p>(f) the conduct of examinations;</p> <p>(g) the maintenance of discipline among the students of the Institute; and</p> <p>(h) any other matter which by this Act or the Statutes is to be or may be provided for by the Ordinances.</p>
Ordinances how to be made.	<p>36. (1) Save as otherwise provided in this section, Ordinances shall be made by the Senate.</p> <p>(2) All Ordinances made by the Senate shall have effect from such date as it may direct, but every Ordinance so made shall be submitted, as soon as may be, to the Board and shall be considered by the Board at its next meeting.</p> <p>(3) The Board shall have power by resolution to modify or cancel any such Ordinance and such Ordinance shall from the date of such resolution stand modified accordingly or cancelled, as the case may be.</p>
Tribunal of Arbitration.	<p>37. (1) (a) Any dispute arising out of a contract between a Institute and any of its employees shall, at the request of the employee concerned or at the instance of the Institute, be referred to a Tribunal of Arbitration consisting of one member appointed by the Institute, one member nominated by the employee, and an umpire appointed by the Visitor.</p> <p>(b) The decision of the Tribunal shall be final and shall not be questioned in any court.</p> <p>(c) No suit or proceeding shall lie in any court in respect of any matter, which is required by sub-section (1) to be referred to the Tribunal of Arbitration.</p> <p>(d) The Tribunal of Arbitration shall have power to regulate its own procedure: Provided that the Tribunal shall have regard to the principles of natural justice while making such procedure.</p> <p>(e) Nothing in any law for the time being in force relating to arbitration shall apply to arbitrations under this section.</p> <p>(2) Any student or candidate for an examination whose name has been removed from the rolls of the Institute by the orders or resolution of the Director of the Institute and who has been debarred from the appearing at the examinations of the Institute for more than one year, may within ten days of the date of receipt of such resolution by him, appeal to the Board of Governors who may confirm, modify or reverse the decision of the Director.</p> <p>(3) Any dispute arising out of any disciplinary action taken by the Institute against a student shall, at the request of such student, be referred to a Tribunal of Arbitration and the provisions of sub-section (1) shall, as far as may be, apply to a reference made under this sub-section.</p> <p>(4) Every employee or student of the Institute, notwithstanding anything contained in this Act, have a right to appeal within such time as may be prescribed by the Statutes, to the Board of Governors against the decision of any officer or authority of the Institute as the case may be and thereupon the Board of Governors may confirm, modify or reverse the decision appealed against.</p>
Annual report of Director.	<p>38. (1) There shall be attached to every statement of accounts laid before the Board of each Institute, a report by its Director, with respect to –</p> <p>(a) the state of affairs of such Institute;</p> <p>(b) the amounts, if any, which it proposes to carry to any surplus reserves in its balance sheet;</p> <p>(c) the extent to which understatement or overstatement of any surplus of income over expenditure or any shortfall of expenditure over income has been indicated in the auditor's report and the reasons for such understatement or overstatement;</p>

(d) the productivity of research projects undertaken by the Institute measured in accordance with such norms as may be specified by any statutory regulatory authority;

(e) appointments of the officers and teachers of the Institute;

(f) benchmark and internal standards set by the Institute, including the nature of innovations in teaching, research and application of knowledge.

(2) The Director shall also be bound to give the complete information and explanations in its report aforesaid on every reservation, qualification or adverse remark contained in the auditors' report.

39. (1) The annual report of each Institute shall be prepared under the direction of the Board, which shall include, among other matters, the steps taken by the Institute towards the fulfilment of its objects and an outcome based assessment of the research being undertaken in such Institute, and be submitted to the Board on or before such date as may be specified and the Board shall consider the report in its annual meeting.

Annual
report of
each
Institute.

(2) The annual report on its approval by the Board shall be published on the website of the Institute.

(3) The annual report of each Institute shall be submitted to the Central Government who shall, as soon as may be, cause the same to be laid before both Houses of Parliament.

CHAPTER V

THE COUNCIL

40. (1) In order that there may be better coordination between the Institutes, the Central Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, establish, with effect from such date as may be specified in the notification, there shall be established for all the Institutes specified in column (5) of the Schedule, a central body to be called the Council.

Council of
Institutes.

(2) The Council shall consist of the following, namely:—

(i) the Minister of the Central Government in charge of technical education, who shall be the Chairperson of the Council, *ex officio*;

(ii) two members of Parliament of India (one member to be nominated by Speaker of Lok Sabha and one member to be nominated by Chairperson of Rajya Sabha), *ex officio*;

(iii) Secretary, Government of India, Ministry of Human Resource Development, Department of Higher Education;

(iv) the Chairpersons of each of the Institutes, *ex officio*;

(v) the Directors of each of the Institutes, *ex officio*;

(vi) the Director-General, Council of Scientific and Industrial Research, *ex officio*;

(vii) three persons to be nominated by the Central Government, one each to represent the Ministry concerned with Finance, Science and Technology and Information Technology;

(viii) three persons to be nominated by Visitor, who shall be persons having special knowledge or practical experience in respect of industry, academia, engineering, alumni and social sciences to be nominated by the Council from a panel comprised of two names recommended by each Institute;

(ix) one representative of University Grants Commission;

(x) one representative of All India Council of Technical Education; and

(xi) Chairperson, Central Board of Secondary Education.

(3) An officer of the Department of Higher Education, Government of India, concerned with technical education shall be nominated by that Government to act as the Secretary of the Council.

(4) The Council may, at its discretion, constitute a Standing Committee of the Indian Institute of Information Technology Council to assist the Council in discharge of its duties and responsibilities.

(5) The expenditure on the Council shall be met by the Central Government.

Term of
office and
allowances
payable to
members of
Council.

41. (1) Save as otherwise provided in this section, the term of office of a member of the Council, other than an *ex officio* member, shall be for a period of three years from the date of nomination.

(2) The term of office of an *ex officio* member shall continue so long as he holds the office by virtue of which he is a member.

(3) The term of office of a member elected under clause (ii) of sub-section (2) of section 40 shall expire as soon as he ceases to be a member of the House which elected him.

(4) Notwithstanding anything contained in this section, an outgoing member shall, unless the Council directs, continue in office until another person is nominated as a member in his place.

(5) Members of the Council shall be entitled to travelling and such other allowances, as may be prescribed, for attending meetings of the Council or its Committees thereof.

Functions and
duties of
Council.

42. (1) The Council shall work to coordinate the activities of all the Institutes.

(2) Without prejudice to the provisions of sub-section (1), the Council shall perform the following functions, namely:—

(a) to advise on matters relating to the duration of the courses, the degrees and other academic distinctions to be conferred by the Institutes, admission standards and other academic matters;

(b) to lay down policy regarding cadres, methods of recruitment and conditions of service of employees, institution of scholarships and free-ships, levying of fees and other matters of common interest;

(c) to examine the development plans of each Institute and to approve such of them as are considered necessary and also to indicate broadly the financial implications of such approved plans;

(d) to examine the annual budget estimates of each Institute and to recommend to the Central Government the allocation of funds for that purpose;

(e) to recommend to the Central Government, the institution of scholarships including research and for the benefit of students belonging to the Scheduled Castes, the Scheduled Tribes and Backward Classes of citizens;

(f) to recommend to the Central Government, proposals for establishment of new Institutes of Information Technology;

(g) to advise the Visitor, if so required, in respect of any function to be performed by him under this Act; and

(h) to perform such other functions as may be referred to it by the Central Government:

Provided that nothing in this section shall derogate the powers and functions vested by law in the Board or Senate or other authorities of each Institute.

(3) The Chairperson of the Council shall ordinarily preside at the meetings of the Council and in his or her absence, any other member, chosen by the Members present from amongst themselves at the meeting, shall preside at the meeting.

(4) The Council shall meet once in every year and follow such procedure in its meetings as may be prescribed.

43. (1) The Central Government may, after previous publication, by notification, make rules to carry out the purposes of this Chapter.

Power to make rules in respect of matters in this Chapter.

(2) In particular and without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing power, such rules may provide for all or any of the following matters, namely:—

(a) the travelling and other allowances payable to members of the Council under sub-section (5) of section 41;

(b) the procedure to be followed in the meetings of the Council under sub-section (4) of section 42.

CHAPTER VI

MISCELLANEOUS

44. No act of the Council, or any Institute, Board or Senate or any other body set-up under this Act or the Statutes, shall be invalid merely by reason of —

Acts and proceedings not to be invalidated by vacancies, etc.

(a) any vacancy in or defect in the constitution thereof;

(b) any irregularity in its procedure not affecting the merits of the case;

(c) any defect in the selection, nomination or appointment of a person acting as a member thereof.

45. Every Institute shall furnish to the Central Government such returns or other information with respect to its policies or activities as the Central Government may, for the purpose of reporting to Parliament or for the making of policy, from time to time require.

Returns and information to be provided to Central Government

46. The Institute shall carry out such directions as may be issued to it from time to time by the Central Government for the efficient administration of this Act.

Power of Central Government to issue directions.

22 of 2005.

47. The provisions of the Right to Information Act, 2005 shall apply to each Institute, defined in clause (h) of section 2 of the Right to Information Act, 2005.

Institute to be public authority under Right to Information Act.

48. (1) Notwithstanding anything contained in this Act—

Transitional provisions.

(a) the Board of Governors of an Institute functioning as such immediately before the commencement of this Act shall continue to so function until a new Board is constituted for that Institute under this Act, but on the constitution of a new Board under this Act, the members of the Board holding office before the commencement of this Act shall cease to hold office;

(b) every Senate constituted in relation to every Institute before the commencement of this Act shall be deemed to be the Senate constituted under this Act until a Senate is constituted under this Act for the Institute, but on the constitution of the new Senate under this Act, the members of the Senate holding office before the commencement of this Act shall cease to hold office;

(c) the Statutes, Ordinances, rules, regulations and bye-laws of each existing Institute as in force, immediately before the commencement of this Act, shall continue to apply to the corresponding institute in so far as they are not inconsistent with the provisions of this Act until the first Statutes and the Ordinances are made under this Act;

(d) any student who joined classes of the existing Institute on or after the academic year 2007-2008 or completed the course on or after the academic year 2010-2011 shall for the purpose of clause (c) of sub-section (1) of section 7, be deemed to have pursued a course of study in the existing Institute located at Kancheepuram only if such student has not already been awarded degree or diploma for the same course of study.

(2) The Central Government may, without prejudice to the provisions of sub-section (1), if it considers necessary and expedient to do so, by notification, take such measures which may be necessary for the transfer of the existing Institute mentioned in column (3) of the Schedule to the corresponding Institute mentioned under column (5) of the Schedule.

Power to
remove
difficulties.

49. (1) If any difficulty arises in giving effect to the provisions of this Act the Central Government, may, by order published in the Official Gazette, make such provisions not inconsistent with the provisions of this Act, as may appear to it to be necessary or expedient for removing the difficulty:

Provided that no such order shall be made after the expiry of the period of three years from the date of commencement of this Act.

(2) Every order made under this section shall, as soon as may be, after it is made, be laid before each House of Parliament.

Laying of
rules and
notification.

50. Every rule made and every notification issued by the Central Government under this Act, shall be laid, as soon as may be after it is made or issued, before each House of Parliament, while it is in session, for a total period of thirty days which may be comprised in one session or in two or more successive sessions, and if, before the expiry of the session immediately following the session or the successive sessions aforesaid, both Houses agree in making any modification in the rule or notification or both Houses agree that the rule or notification should not be made or issued, the rule or notification shall thereafter have effect only in such modified form or be of no effect, as the case may be; so, however, that any such modification or annulment shall be without prejudice to the validity of anything previously done under that rule or notification.

THE SCHEDULE
[See section 4(1)]

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Name of the existing Institute	Location	Name of the Institute under this Act
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1.	Uttar Pradesh	Indian Institute of Information Technology, Allahabad	Allahabad	Indian Institute of Information Technology, Allahabad.
2.	Madhya Pradesh	Indian Institute of Information Technology, Gwalior	Gwalior	Atal Bihari Vajpayee Indian Institute of Information Technology, and Management, Gwalior.
3.	Madhya Pradesh	Indian Institute of Information Technology, Design and Manufacturing	Jabalpur	Pandit Dwarka Prasad Mishra Indian Institute of Information Technology, Design and Manufacturing, Jabalpur.
4.	Tamil Nadu	Indian Institute of Information Technology, Design and Manufacturing	Kancheepuram	Indian Institute of Information Technology, Design and Manufacturing, Kancheepuram.

**THE CONSTITUTION (SCHEDULED CASTES) ORDERS (AMENDMENT)
ACT, 2014**

(AS PASSED BY THE HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT)

(Act No. 34 of 2014)

(17-12-2014)

AN

ACT

further to amend the Constitution (Scheduled Castes) Orders 1950 and the Constitution (Sikkim) Scheduled Castes Order, 1978.

BE it enacted by Parliament in the Sixty-fifth Year of the Republic of India as follows:—

1. This Act may be called the Constitution (Scheduled Castes) Orders (Amendment) Act, 2014.

Short title.

C.O. 19.

2. In the Schedule to the Constitution (Scheduled Castes) Order, 1950, —

(a) in PART VIII.— *Kerala*,—

(i) for entry 46, substitute,—

Amendment of
Constitution
(Scheduled
Castes) Order,
1950.

"46. Palluvan, Pulluvan";

(ii) for entry 61, substitute,—

"61. Thandan (excluding Ezhuvas and Thiyyas who are known as Thandan, in the erstwhile Cochin and Malabar areas) and (Carpenters who are known as Thachan, in the erstwhile Cochin and Travancore State), Thachar (other than Carpenter)";

(b) in PART IX.— *Madhya Pradesh*, for entry 18, substitute,—

"18. Dahait, Dahayat, Dahat, Dahiya";

(c) in PART XIII.— *Orissa*,—

(i) for "Orissa", substitute "Odisha";

(ii) for entry 2, substitute,—

"2. Amant, Amat, Dandachhatra Majhi, Amata, Amath";

(iii) for entry 13, substitute,—

"13. Bedia, Bejia, Bajia";

(iv) for entry 41, substitute,—

"41. Jaggali, Jaggili, Jagli";

(v) for entry 69, substitute,—

"69. Pan, Pano, Buna Pana, Desua Pana, Buna Pano";

(d) in PART XVII.— *Tripura*,—

(i) for entry 4, substitute,—

"4. Chamar, Muchi, Chamar-Rohidas, Chamar-Ravidas";

(ii) for entry 7, substitute,—

"7. Dhoba, Dhobi";

(iii) for entry 12, substitute,—

"12. Jalia Kaibarta, Jhalo-Malo".

Amendment of
Constitution
(Sikkim)
Scheduled
Castes Order,
1978.

3. In the Schedule to the Constitution (Sikkim) Scheduled Castes Order, 1978, C.O. 110.
entry 3 shall be omitted.

THE CENTRAL UNIVERSITIES (AMENDMENT) ACT, 2014

(AS PASSED BY THE HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT)

(Act No. 35 of 2014)

(17-11-2015)

AN

ACT

further to amend the Central Universities Act, 2009.

BE it enacted by Parliament in the Sixty-fifth Year of the Republic of India as follows:—

1. (1) This Act may be called the Central Universities (Amendment) Act, 2014.

Short title
and com-
mencement.

(2) It shall come into force on such date as the Central Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, appoint.

25 of 2009.

2. After section 3A of the Central Universities Act, 2009 (hereinafter referred to as the principal Act), the following section shall be inserted, namely:—

Insertion of
new section
3B.

"3B. (1) The Central University of Bihar established under sub-section (4) of section 3 shall be known as the Central University of South Bihar, having its territorial jurisdiction extending to the territory in the south of River Ganges in the State of Bihar, as specified in the First Schedule to this Act.

Special
provision
with respect
to State of
Bihar.

(2) There shall be established a University, which shall be a body corporate, to be known as the Mahatma Gandhi Central University, having its territorial jurisdiction extending to the territory in the north of the River Ganges in the State of Bihar, as specified in the First Schedule to this Act."

Amendment
of First
Schedule.

4. In the First Schedule to the principal Act, for serial number 1 and the entries relating thereto, the following serial numbers and entries shall be substituted, namely:—

Serial No.	Name of the State	Name of the University	Territorial Jurisdiction
1.	Bihar	Central University of South Bihar	Territory in the South of the River Ganges in the State of Bihar
1A.	Bihar	Mahatma Gandhi Central University	Territory in the north of the River Ganges in the State of Bihar

THE TEXTILE UNDERTAKINGS (NATIONALISATION)
LAWS (AMENDMENT AND VALIDATION) ACT, 2014

(AS PASSED BY THE HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT)

(Act No. 36 of 2014)

(17-12-2014)

AN

ACT

further to amend the Silk Textile Undertakings (Nationalisation) Act, 1974 and the Textile Undertakings (Nationalisation) Act, 1995, in order to continue with the lease-hold rights vested in the National Textile Corporation on completion of the lease-hold tenure.

WHEREAS the National Textile Corporation subserves the interests of the general public and the land continue to be in possession of the said Corporation;

AND WHEREAS various other textile undertakings have been nationalised from time to time and their assets vested absolutely in the Central Government and thereafter transferred to the National Textile Corporation Limited by the Central Government free from all encumbrances;

AND WHEREAS after the nationalisation of the textile undertakings, a large sum of money have been invested with a view to making the said textile undertakings viable;

AND WHEREAS the Central Government has taken initiative to revive certain sick undertakings including the National Textile Corporation under a revival scheme sanctioned by the Board for Industrial and Financial Reconstruction under the Sick Industrial Companies (Special Provisions) Act, 1985;

1 of 1986.

AND WHEREAS it is necessary for the proper and effective implementation of the revival scheme and to protect the public investment in the acquired textile undertakings and to explicitly clarify the status of such vesting of the lease-hold rights in the Central Government.

BE it enacted by Parliament in the Sixty-fifth Year of the Republic of India as follows:—

CHAPTER I

PRELIMINARY

Short title
and com-
mencement.

1. (1) This Act may be called the Textile Undertakings (Nationalisation) Laws (Amendment and Validation) Act, 2014.

(2) It shall be deemed to have come into force with effect from the 24th October, 2014.

CHAPTER II

AMENDMENTS TO THE SICK TEXTILE UNDERTAKINGS (NATIONALISATION) ACT, 1974

Amendment
of section 3.

2. On and from the date of commencement of the Sick Textile Undertakings (Nationalisation) Act, 1974 (hereafter in this Chapter referred to as the principal Act), in section 3, after sub-section (2), the following sub-sections shall be inserted and shall be deemed to have been inserted, namely:—

57 of 1974.

“(3) Notwithstanding the transfer and vesting of any sick textile undertaking to the National Textile Corporation by virtue of sub-section (2), the lease-hold rights of the sick textile undertakings shall continue to remain vested in the Central Government on payment of lease-hold rents and shall be discharged, for and on behalf of that Government, by the National Textile Corporation as and when payment of such lease-hold rents or any amount becomes due and payable.

(4) Subject to sub-section (3), no court shall have jurisdiction to order divestment from the National Textile Corporation of the property vested in it by the Central Government.”.

3. On and from the date of commencement of the principal Act, in section 4, after sub-section (7), the following sub-sections shall be inserted and shall be deemed to have been inserted, namely:—

A m e n d m e n t
of section 4

“(8) Notwithstanding the fact that the textile operations have been discontinued in any sick textile undertaking being revived, shall for all effects and purposes be deemed that the textile operations are being continued and no suit or proceeding shall be instituted or if instituted be maintainable against the National Textile Corporation on the ground that it has discontinued such activity in the sick textile undertaking.

(9) For the removal of doubts, it is hereby declared that the continued deemed vesting of the lease-hold land in the Central Government shall not affect, impair or in any manner prejudice the rights of the National Textile Corporation to prosecute or defend any proceedings as a subsequent vestee in respect of any such lease-hold rights and no such proceedings shall fail only on account of the non-impleadment of that Government.”.

4. After section 40 of the principal Act, the following section shall be inserted, namely:—

Insertion of new
section 41.

“41. Notwithstanding anything contained in any judgment, decree or order of any court, tribunal or other authority,—

Validation

(a) the provisions of this Act, as amended by the Textile Undertakings (Nationalisation) Laws (Amendment and Validation) Act, 2014, shall have and shall be deemed always to have effect for all purposes as if the provisions of this Act, as amended by the said Act, had been in force at all material times;

(b) any lease-hold property divested from the National Textile Corporation to any person under the provisions of this Act, as it stood immediately before the commencement of the Textile Undertakings (Nationalisation) Laws (Amendment and Validation) Act, 2014, shall stand transferred to and vest or continue to vest, free from all encumbrances, in the National Textile Corporation in the same manner as it was vested in the National Textile Corporation before such divesting of that property under the provisions of this Act, as if the provisions of this Act as amended by the aforesaid Act, were in force at all material times;

(c) no suit or other proceedings shall, without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing provisions, be maintained or continued in any court or tribunal or authority for the enforcement of any decree or order or direction given by such court or tribunal or authority, notwithstanding any undertaking filed by the National Textile Corporation in any court or tribunal or authority, directing divestment of such lease-hold property from the National Textile Corporation vested in it under section 3 of this Act, as it stood before the commencement of the Textile Undertakings (Nationalisation) Laws (Amendment and Validation) Act, 2014, and such lease-hold property shall continue to vest in the National Textile Corporation under section 3 of this Act, as amended by the aforesaid Act, as if the said section was in force at all material times;

(d) any transfer of any property, vested in the National Textile Corporation, by virtue of any order of attachment, seizure or sale in execution of a decree of a civil court or orders of any tribunal or other authority in respect of lease-hold property vested in the National Textile Corporation which is contrary to the provisions of this Act, as amended by the Textile Undertakings (Nationalisation) Laws (Amendment and Validation) Act, 2014, shall be deemed to be null and void and notwithstanding such transfer, continue to vest in the National Textile Corporation under this Act.”.

CHAPTER III

AMENDMENTS TO THE TEXTILE UNDERTAKINGS (NATIONALISATION) ACT, 1995

39 of 1995. 5. On and from the date of commencement of the Textile Undertakings (Nationalisation) Act, 1995 (hereafter in this Chapter referred to as the principal Act), in section 3, after sub-section (2), the following sub-sections shall be inserted and shall be deemed to have been inserted, namely:— Amendment of section 3.

"(3) Notwithstanding the transfer and vesting of any textile undertaking to the National Textile Corporation by virtue of sub-section (2), the lease-hold rights of the textile undertakings shall continue to remain vested in the Central Government on payment of lease-hold rents and shall be discharged, for and on behalf of that Government, by the National Textile Corporation as and when payment of such lease-hold rents or any amount becomes due and payable.

(4) Subject to sub-section (3), no court shall have jurisdiction to order divestment from the National Textile Corporation of the property vested in it by the Central Government."

6. On and from the date of commencement of the principal Act, in section 4, after sub-section (7), the following sub-sections shall be inserted and shall be deemed to have been inserted, namely:— Amendment of section 4.

"(8) Notwithstanding the fact that the textile operations have been discontinued in any textile undertaking being revived, shall for all effects and

purposes be deemed that the textile operations are being continued and no suit or proceeding shall be instituted or if instituted be maintainable against the National Textile Corporation on the ground that it has discontinued such activity in the textile undertaking.

(9) For the removal of doubts, it is hereby declared that the continued deemed vesting of the lease-hold land in the Central Government shall not affect, impair or in any manner prejudice the rights of the National Textile Corporation to prosecute or defend any proceedings as a subsequent vestee in respect of any such lease-hold rights and no such proceedings shall fail only on account of the non-impleadment of that Government."

Insertion of
new section 39.

7. After section 38 of the principal Act, the following section shall be inserted, namely:—

Validation.

"39. Notwithstanding anything contained in any judgment, decree or order of any court, tribunal or other authority,—

(a) the provisions of this Act, as amended by the Textile Undertakings (Nationalisation) Laws (Amendment and Validation) Act, 2014, shall have and shall be deemed always to have effect for all purposes as if the provisions of this Act, as amended by the said Act, had been in force at all material times;

(b) any lease-hold property divested from the National Textile Corporation to any person under the provisions of this Act, as it stood immediately before the commencement of the Textile Undertakings (Nationalisation) Laws (Amendment and Validation) Act, 2014, shall stand transferred to and vest or continue to vest, free from all encumbrances, in the National Textile Corporation

in the same manner as it was vested in the National Textile Corporation before such divesting of that property under the provisions of this Act as if the provisions of this Act, as amended by the aforesaid Act, were in force at all material times;

(c) no suit or other proceedings shall, without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing provisions, be maintained or continued in any court or tribunal or authority for the enforcement of any decree or order or direction given by such court or tribunal or authority, notwithstanding any undertaking filed by the National Textile Corporation in any court or tribunal or authority, directing divestment of such lease-hold property from the National Textile Corporation vested in it under section 3 of this Act, as it stood before the commencement of the Textile Undertakings (Nationalisation) Laws (Amendment and Validation) Act, 2014, and such lease-hold property shall continue to vest in the National Textile Corporation under section 3 of this Act, as amended by the aforesaid Act, as if the said section was in force at all material times;

(d) any transfer of any property, vested in the National Textile Corporation, by virtue of any order of attachment, seizure or sale in execution of a decree of a civil court or orders of any tribunal or other authority in respect of lease-hold property vested in the National Textile Corporation which is contrary to the provisions of this Act, as amended by the Textile Undertakings (Nationalisation) Laws (Amendment and Validation) Act, 2014, shall be deemed to be null and void and notwithstanding such transfer, continue to vest in the National Textile Corporation under this Act.”.

Ord. 6 of
2014.

8. (1) The Textile Undertakings (Nationalisation) Laws (Amendment and Validation) Ordinance, 2014 is hereby repealed.

Repeal and
saving.

Ord. 6 of
2014.

(2) Notwithstanding the repeal of the Textile Undertakings (Nationalisation) Laws (Amendment and Validation) Ordinance, 2014, anything done or any action taken under the principal Acts as amended by the said Ordinance shall be deemed to have been done or taken under the principal Acts, as amended by this Act.

THE SCHOOL OF PLANNING AND ARCHITECTURE ACT, 2014

(AS PASSED BY THE HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT)

(Act No. 37 of 2014)

(8-12-2014)

AN

ACT

in establish and declare Schools of Planning and Architecture as Institutions of national importance in order to promote education and research in architectural studies including planning of human settlements.

BE it enacted by Parliament in the Sixty-fifth Year of the Republic of India as follows:—

CHAPTER I

PRELIMINARY

Short title and
commencement.

1. (1) This Act may be called the School of Planning and Architecture Act, 2014.

(2) It shall come into force on such date as the Central Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, appoint and different dates may be appointed for different provisions of this Act, and any reference to the commencement in any such provision of this Act shall be construed as a reference to the commencement of that provision.

Declaration of
certain
Schools as
Institutions of
national
importance.

2. Whereas the objects of the Schools mentioned in the Schedule are such as to make them Institutions of national importance, it is hereby declared that each such School is an Institution of national importance.

Definitions.

3. In this Act, unless the context otherwise requires,—

(a) "Board", in relation to any School, means the Board of Governors thereof;

(b) "Chairperson" means the Chairperson of the Board;

(c) "Corresponding School", in relation to a School mentioned in column (3) of the Schedule, means the School as specified against the said School in column (5) of the Schedule;

(d) "Council" means the Council established under sub-section (1) of section 33;

(e) "Director", in relation to any School, means the Director thereof;

(f) "existing School" means the School mentioned under column (3) of the Schedule;

(g) "Member" means a Member of the Board and includes the Chairperson;

(h) "notification" means a notification published in the Official Gazette and the expression "notify" with its grammatical variations and cognate expressions shall be construed accordingly;

(i) "prescribed" means prescribed by rules made under this Act;

(j) "Registrar", in relation to any School, means the Registrar thereof;

(k) "Schedule" means the Schedule annexed to this Act;

(l) "School" means any of the Schools mentioned in column (5) of the Schedule and such other Schools established under this Act;

(m) "Senate", in relation to any School, means the Senate thereof;

(n) "Society", means any of the societies registered under the Societies Registration Act, 1860 or under the societies of respective State Governments and mentioned in column (3) of the Schedule; 21 of 1860.

(o) "Statutes" and "Ordinances", in relation to any School, means the Statutes and Ordinances of that School made under this Act.

CHAPTER II

THE SCHOOLS

4. On and from the date of commencement of this Act, the Schools specified in column (3) of the Schedule, shall be the body corporates having perpetual succession and a common seal with the power subject to the provisions of this Act, to acquire, hold and dispose of property, both movable and immovable and to contract and shall by their respective names mentioned in column (5) of the Schedule, sue or be sued.

Establishment and incorporation of Schools.

5. Each School shall have the following objects, namely:—

Objects of School.

(i) to support the establishment and development of Schools of Planning and Architecture;

(ii) to provide global leadership in the field of architecture, planning and allied fields.

6. On and from the commencement of this Act,—

Effect of incorporation of Schools.

(a) any reference to any existing School in any contract or other instrument shall be deemed as a reference to the corresponding School;

(b) all properties, movable and immovable, of or belonging to every existing School shall vest in the corresponding School mentioned under column (5) of the Schedule:

(c) all the rights, debts and other liabilities of every existing School shall be transferred to, and be the rights and liabilities of, the corresponding School;

(d) every person employed by every existing School shall hold his office or service in the corresponding School with the same tenure, at the same remuneration and upon the same terms and conditions and with the same rights and privileges as to pension, leave, gratuity, provident fund and other matters as he would have held if this Act had not been enacted and shall continue to do so unless and until his employment is terminated or until such tenure, remuneration and terms and conditions are duly altered by the Statutes:

Provided that if the alteration so made is not acceptable to such employee, his employment may be terminated by the School in accordance with the terms of the contract with the employee or, if no provision is made therein in this behalf, on payment, to him by the School, of compensation equivalent to three months' remuneration in case of permanent employees and one month's remuneration in the case of other employees:

Provided further that any reference, by whatever form of words, to the Director, Registrar and other officers of an existing School in any law for the time being in force, or in any instrument or other document, shall be construed as a reference to the Director, Registrar and other officers of the corresponding School;

(e) every person pursuing, before the commencement of this Act, any academic or research course in every existing School, shall be deemed to have migrated and registered with the corresponding School on such commencement at the same level of study in the School from which such person migrated;

(f) all suits and other legal proceedings instituted or which could have been instituted by or against an existing School, immediately before the commencement of this Act shall be continued or instituted by or against the corresponding School.

7. (1) Subject to the provisions of this Act, every School shall exercise the powers and perform the duties as specified below, namely:—

Powers and functions of Schools.

(a) to organise and undertake research and innovations in architecture, planning, design and allied activities in such manner as the School may think fit, including in collaboration or association with any other School, educational institution, research organisation or body corporate;

(b) to hold examinations and grant degrees, diplomas, certificates and other degrees;

(c) to institute fellowships, Scholarships and confer awards, honorary degrees or other academic distinctions or titles;

(d) to fix, demand and receive fees and other charges;

(e) to establish, maintain and manage halls and hostels for the residence of students;

(f) to supervise and control the residence and regulate the discipline of students of the School and to make arrangements for promoting their health, general welfare and culture and corporate life;

(g) to notify academic and other posts with the prior approval of the Central Government and to make appointment thereto excluding the post of Director;

(h) to appoint persons working in any other School or educational institution or involved in research of significance in any industry as adjunct, guest or visiting teachers of the School on such terms and for such duration as the School may decide;

(i) to frame Statutes and Ordinances and to alter, modify or rescind the same;

(j) to establish and maintain such infrastructure as may be necessary;

(k) to deal with any property belonging to or vested in the School in such manner as the School may deem fit for advancing the objects of the School;

(l) to manage the fund of the School and receive gifts, grants, donations or benefactions from the Government and to receive bequests, donations and transfers of movable or immovable properties from testators or donors or transferors, as the case may be;

(m) to co-operate with educational or other institutions in any part of the world having objects wholly or partly similar to those of the School by exchange of teachers, students and scholars and generally in such manner as may be conducive to their common objects on such terms as may be specified from time to time by the Senate;

(n) to undertake consultancy in the areas or disciplines relating to the School for promotion of its common objectives; and

(o) to do all such things as may be necessary, incidental or conducive to the attainment of all or any of the objects of the School.

(2) Notwithstanding anything contained in sub-section (1), a School shall not dispose of in any manner any immovable property without the prior approval of the Central Government.

Schools to be open to all races, creeds and classes.

8. (1) Every School shall be open to persons of either sex and of whatever race, creed, caste or class, religion, disability, domicile, ethnicity, social or economic background.

(2) No bequest, donation or transfer of any property shall be accepted by any School, which in the opinion of the Council involves conditions or obligations opposed to the spirit and object of this section.

Teaching at Schools.

9. All teaching at each of the Schools shall be conducted by or in the name of the School in accordance with the Statutes and Ordinances made in this behalf.

School to be a distinct legal entity not-for-profit.

10. Each School shall be a not-for-profit legal entity and no part of the surplus, if any, in revenue of such School, after meeting all expenditure in regard to its operations under this Act, shall be invested for any purpose other than for the growth and development of such School or for conducting research therein.

Visitor.

11. (1) The President of India shall be the Visitor of every School.

(2) The Visitor may appoint one or more persons to review the work and progress of any School and to hold inquiries into the affairs thereof and to report thereon in such manner as the Visitor may direct.

(3) Upon receipt of any such report, the Visitor may take such action and issue such directions as he considers necessary in respect of any of the matters dealt with in the report and the School shall be bound to comply with such directions within reasonable time.

CHAPTER III

THE AUTHORITIES OF SCHOOLS

12. The following shall be the authorities of a School, namely:—

Authorities of
Schools.

(a) a Board of Governors;

(b) a Senate; and

(c) such other authorities as may be declared by the Statutes to be the authorities of the School.

13. (1) The Board of each School shall be the principal executive body of that School.

Board of
Governors.

(2) The Board of every School shall consist of the following Members, namely:—

(a) Chairperson to be appointed by the Visitor from among a panel of three names recommended by the Central Government who shall be an eminent Architect or Planner;

(b) Principal Secretary or Secretary, Technical Education or Higher Education of the respective State Government or Union territory in which the School is situated;

(c) one representative from the Institute of Town Planners, India to be nominated by the President of the Institute of Town Planners, India;

(d) one representative from the Council of Architecture to be nominated by the President of the Council of Architecture;

(e) a representative from the All India Council for Technical Education to be nominated by the Chairman of All India Council of Technical Education;

(f) a representative of the University Grants Commission;

(g) one expert from the professions of architecture or landscape architecture or urban design and one from Urban and Regional Planning nominated by the Council of School of Planning and Architecture;

(h) two representatives from Senate; one each from Department of Planning and Department of Architecture, by rotation, for a period of two years, in order of seniority;

(i) two persons not below the rank of Joint Secretary to the Government of India to be nominated by the Central Government from amongst persons dealing with technical education and finance or their nominee, *ex officio*;

(j) one person not below the rank of Joint Secretary to the Government of India to be nominated by the Government of India, Ministry of Urban Development;

(k) the Director of the School, Member, *ex officio*;

(l) the Registrar of the School shall act as a Secretary to the Board.

14. Save as otherwise provided in this section—

(a) the term of office of the Chairperson or any other Members of the Board shall be five years from the date of his nomination;

(b) the term of office of an *ex officio* Member shall continue so long as he holds the office by virtue of which he is a Member;

(c) the term of office of a Member nominated under clause (h) of section 13 shall be two years from the date of nomination or till he holds the office whichever is earlier;

(d) a casual vacancy of a Member shall be filled up in accordance with the provisions of section 13;

(e) the term of office of a Member nominated to fill a casual vacancy shall continue for the remainder of the term of the Member in whose place he has been nominated; and

(f) the Members of the Board shall be entitled to such allowances, if any, from the School as may be specified in the Statutes, for attending meetings of the Board or as may be convened by the School but no Member other than the Members referred to in clauses (h), (k) and (l) of sub-section (2) of section 13 shall be entitled to any salary by reason of this clause.

Term of office
of vacancies
among, and
allowances
payable to
Members of
Board.

15. (1) Subject to the provisions of this Act, the Board of every School shall be responsible for the general superintendence, direction and control of the affairs of the School and shall have all the powers of School not otherwise provided for by this Act, the Statutes and the Ordinances, and shall have the power to review the acts of the Senate.

Powers and
functions of
Board.

(2) Without prejudice to the provisions of sub-section (1), the Board of every School shall have the following powers, namely:—

- (a) take decisions on questions of policy relating to the administration and working of the School;
- (b) establish departments, faculties or schools of studies and initiate programmes or courses of study at the School;
- (c) make Statutes governing the administration, management and operations of such School;
- (d) appoint persons to academic and non-academic section of the School;
- (e) consider and modify or cancel Ordinances;
- (f) consider and pass resolutions on the annual report, the audited accounts and the budget estimates of the School for the next financial year as it thinks fit and submit them to the Council together with a statement of its development plans;
- (g) provide, by Statutes, the qualifications, criteria and processes for appointment to teaching and other posts in such School;
- (h) exercise such other powers and perform such other duties as may be conferred or imposed upon it by this Act or the Statutes.

(3) The Board shall have the power to appoint such committees, as it considers necessary for the exercise of its powers and the performance of its duties under this Act.

(4) The Board shall conduct an annual review of the performance of the Director with specific reference to his leadership in the context of the achievement of the objects of the School.

(5) The Board shall in exercise of powers and discharge of functions strive, to the extent possible, to provide autonomy in academic matters to the Senate and Departments or Faculties or Schools, as the case may be.

(6) Where in the opinion of the Director or the Chairperson, the situation is so emergent that an immediate decision needs to be taken in the interest of the School, the Chairperson, on the recommendation of the Director may issue such orders as may be necessary, recording the grounds in his opinion:

Provided that such orders shall be submitted for ratification of the Board in the next meeting.

Senate.

16. (1) The Senate of every School shall consist of the following persons, namely:—

- (a) the Director of the School, Chairman of the Senate, *ex officio*;
- (b) five persons, from amongst the educationists of repute or eminent professionals, who are not in the service of the School, nominated by the Chairperson of the Board of Governors;
- (c) a nominee of the Institute of Town Planners, India;
- (d) a nominee of the Council of Architecture;
- (e) a nominee of All India Council for Technical Education;
- (f) Dean in charge of academic, research, student affairs, faculty welfare and planning and development of the School;
- (g) all the Heads of the Departments;
- (h) all Professors other than the Heads of the Departments;
- (i) four Members of the teaching staff, representing Associate Professors and the Assistant Professors of the School, by rotation, for a period of two years;

Provided that an employee of the School shall not be eligible for the membership referred to in clauses (b), (c), (d) and (e).

(2) The term of the Members of the Senate other than *ex officio* Members shall be two years.

17. (1) Subject to the provision of this Act, the Statutes and the Ordinances, the Senate of a School shall be the principal academic body of the School and be responsible for the maintenance of standards of instruction, education and examination in the School and shall have such other powers and perform such other duties as may be conferred or imposed upon it by the Statutes.

Functions of
Senate.

(2) Without prejudice to the provisions of sub-section (1), the Senate shall have the following powers, namely:—

(a) to specify the criteria and process for admission to courses or programmes of study offered by the School;

(b) to recommend to the Board for creation of teaching and other academic posts, determination of the number and emoluments of such posts and defining the duties and conditions of service of teachers and other academic posts;

(c) to recommend to the Board for the commencement of new programmes and courses of study;

(d) to specify the broad academic content of programmes and courses of study and to undertake modifications therein;

(e) to specify the academic calendar and approve grant of degrees, diplomas and other academic distinctions or titles;

(f) to exercise such other powers and discharge such other functions as may be assigned to it, by Statutes or by the Board.

18. (1) The Chairperson shall ordinarily preside at the meeting of the Board and at the convocations of the School.

Chairperson
of Board.

(2) It shall be the duty of the Chairperson to ensure that the decisions taken by the Board are implemented.

(3) The Chairperson shall exercise such other powers and perform such other duties as may be assigned to him by this Act or the Statutes.

19. (1) The Director of a School shall be appointed by the Central Government with the prior approval of the Visitor, on such terms and conditions of service as may be provided by the Statutes.

Director.

(2) The Director shall be the principal academic and executive officer of the School and shall be responsible for the implementation of the decisions of the Board and Senate and day-to-day administration of the School.

(3) The Director shall exercise such other powers and perform such other duties as may be assigned to him by this Act or the Statutes or delegated by the Board or the Senate or the Ordinances.

(4) The Director shall submit annual reports and audited accounts to the Board.

20. (1) The Registrar of every School shall be appointed on such terms and conditions as may be laid down by the Statutes and shall be the custodian of records, the common seal, the funds of the School and such other property of the School as the Board shall commit to his charge.

Registrar.

(2) The Registrar shall act as the Secretary of the Board, Senate and such committees as may be prescribed by the Statutes.

(3) The Registrar shall be responsible to the Director for the proper discharge of his functions.

(4) The Registrar shall exercise such other powers and perform such other duties as may be assigned to him by this Act or the Statutes or by the Director.

21. The powers and duties of authorities and officers other than those mentioned above shall be determined by the Statutes.

Other
authorities
and officers.

22. (1) Every School shall, within seven years from the establishment and incorporation of School under this Act and thereafter at the expiration of every fifth year, constitute, with the prior approval of the Central Government, a Committee to evaluate and review the performance of the School in achievement of its objects in the said period.

Review of
performance
of School.

(2) The Committee constituted under sub-section (1) shall consist of members of acknowledged repute in academia or industry, drawn from such fields of knowledge as may have relevance to teaching, learning and research in such School.

(3) The Committee shall assess the performance of School and make recommendations to the Board in accordance with the provisions laid down in Statutes.

23. For the purpose of enabling the Schools to discharge their functions efficiently under this Act, the Central Government may, after due appropriation made by Parliament by law in this behalf, pay to every School in each financial year such sums of money in such manner as it may think fit.

Grants by
Central
Government.

CHAPTER IV

ACCOUNTS AND AUDIT

24. (1) Every School shall maintain a Fund to which shall be credited to—

Fund of
School.

(a) all moneys provided by the Central Government;

(b) all fees and other charges received by the School;

(c) all moneys received by the School by way of grants, gifts, donations, benefactions, bequests or transfers;

(d) all moneys received by the School from utilisation of intellectual property arising from research conducted or provision of advisory or consultancy services by it; and

(e) all moneys received by the School in any other manner or from any other source.

(2) All moneys credited to the Fund of every School shall be deposited in such banks or invested in such manner as the School may, with the approval of the Finance Committee and the governing body, decide.

(3) The fund of any School shall be applied towards meeting the expenses of the School, including expenses incurred in the exercise of its powers and discharge of its duties under this Act.

25. (1) Every School shall maintain proper accounts and other relevant records and prepare annual statement of accounts including the balance sheet in such form and accounting standard as may be specified by notification, by the Central Government in consultation with the Comptroller and Auditor-General of India.

Accounts and
audit.

(2) Where the statement of income and expenditure and the balance sheet of the School do not comply with the accounting standards, the School shall disclose in its statement of income and expenditure and balance sheet, the following, namely:—

(a) the deviation from the accounting standards;

(b) the reasons for such deviation; and

(c) the financial effect, if any, arising out of such deviation.

(3) The accounts of every School shall be audited by the Comptroller and Auditor-General of India and any expenditure incurred by audit team in connection with such audit shall be payable by the School to the Comptroller and Auditor-General of India.

(4) The Comptroller and Auditor-General of India and any person appointed by him in connection with the audit of the accounts of the School shall have the same rights, privileges and authority in connection with such audit as the Comptroller and Auditor-General of India has in connection with the audit of the Government accounts and, in particular shall have the rights to demand the production of books, accounts, connected vouchers and other documents and papers and to inspect the offices of the School.

(5) The accounts of every School as certified by the Comptroller and Auditor-General of India or any other person appointed by him in this behalf together with the audit report thereon shall be forwarded annually to the Central Government and that Government shall cause the same to be laid before each House of Parliament in accordance with such procedure as may be laid down by the Central Government.

26. (1) Every School may constitute for the benefit of its employees such provident or pension fund or provide such insurance scheme as it may deem fit in such manner and subject to such conditions as may be prescribed by the Statutes.

Pension and
provident
fund.

19 of 1925.

(2) Where such provident fund or pension fund has been so constituted, the Central Government may declare that the provisions of the Provident Funds Act, 1925, shall apply to such fund, as if it were a Government provident fund.

27. All appointments of the staff of every School, except that of the Director, shall be made in accordance with the procedure laid down in the Statutes, by:—

Appointments.

(a) the Board, if the appointment is made on the academic staff in the post of Assistant Professor or if the appointment is made on the non-academic staff in every cadre the maximum of the pay scale for which exceeds prevalent grade pay scale for Group 'A' Officers;

(b) the Director, in any other case.

28. Subject to the provisions of this Act, the Statutes may provide for all or any of the following matters, namely:—

Statutes.

(a) the conferment of honorary degrees;

(b) the formation of departments of teaching and centres for research;

(c) the fees to be charged for courses of study in the School and for admission to the examinations of degrees and diplomas of the School;

(d) the institution of fellowship, scholarships, exhibitions, medals and prizes;

(e) the term of office and the method of appointment of officers of the School;

(f) the qualifications of teachers of the School;

(g) the classification, the method of appointment and the determination of the terms and conditions of service of teachers and other staff of the School;

(h) the constitution of pension, insurance and provident funds for the benefit of the officers, teachers and other staff of the School;

(i) the constitution, powers and duties of the authorities of the School;

(j) the establishment and maintenance of halls and hostels;

(k) the conditions of residence of students of the School and the levying of fees for residence in the halls and hostels and of other charges;

(l) the allowances to be paid to the Chairperson and Members of the Board;

(m) the authentication of the orders and decisions of the Board; and

(n) the meetings of the Board, the Senate, or any Committee, the quorum at such meetings and the procedure to be followed in the conduct of their business.

29. (1) The first Statutes of each School shall be framed by the Central Government with the approval of the Visitor and a copy of the same shall be laid as soon as may be before each House of Parliament.

Statutes how made.

(2) The Board may, from time to time, make new or additional Statutes or may amend or repeal the Statutes in the manner provided in this section.

(3) Every new Statute or addition to the Statutes or any amendment or repeal of Statutes shall require the prior approval of the Visitor who may grant assent or withhold assent or remit it to the Board for consideration.

(4) New Statutes or a Statute amending or repealing an existing Statute shall have no validity unless it has been assented to by the Visitor:

Provided that the Central Government with the prior approval of the Visitor may frame or amend the Statutes for the School, if the same is required for uniformity and a copy of the same shall be laid as soon as may be before each House of Parliament.

30. Subject to the provisions of this Act and the Statutes, the Ordinances of every School may provide for all or any of the following matters, namely:—

Ordinances.

(a) the admission of the students to the School;

(b) the courses of study to be laid down for all degrees and diplomas of the School;

(c) the conditions under which students shall be admitted to the degree or diploma courses and to the examinations of the School, and shall be eligible for degrees and diplomas;

(d) the conditions of award of the fellowships, scholarships, exhibitions, medals and prizes;

(e) the conditions and mode of appointment and duties of examining bodies, examiners and moderators;

(f) the conduct of examinations;

(g) the maintenance of discipline among the students of the School; and

(h) any other matter which by this Act or the Statutes is to be or may be provided for by the Ordinances.

31. (1) Save as otherwise provided in this section, Ordinances shall be made by the Senate.

Ordinances how made.

(2) All Ordinances made by the Senate shall have effect from such date as it may direct, but every Ordinance so made shall be submitted, as soon as may be, to the Board and shall be considered by the Board at its next meeting.

(3) The Board shall have power by resolution to modify or cancel any such Ordinance and such Ordinance shall from the date of such resolution stand modified accordingly or cancelled, as the case may be.

Tribunal of
Arbitration.

32. (1) Any dispute arising out of a contract between a School and any of its employees shall, at the request of the employee concerned or at the instance of the School, be referred to a Tribunal of Arbitration consisting of one Member appointed by the School, one Member nominated by the employee, and an umpire appointed by the Visitor.

(2) The decision of the Tribunal shall be final and shall not be questioned in any court.

(3) No suit or proceeding shall lie in any court in respect of any matter, which is required by sub-section (1) to be referred to the Tribunal of Arbitration.

(4) The Tribunal of Arbitration shall have power to regulate its own procedure:

Provided that the Tribunal shall have regard to the principles of natural justice while making such procedure.

(5) Nothing in any other law for the time being in force relating to arbitration shall apply to arbitrations under this section.

CHAPTER V

THE COUNCIL

Establishment
of Council for
Schools.

33. (1) With effect from such date as the Central Government may, by notification, specify in this behalf, there shall be established for all Schools specified in column (3) of the Schedule, a central body to be called the Council.

(2) The Council shall consist of the following members, namely:—

(a) the Minister in charge of the Ministry or Department of the Central Government having administrative control of the technical education, *ex officio*, as Chairperson;

(b) two Members of the Parliament of India (one Member to be nominated by the Speaker of Lok Sabha and one member to be nominated by the Chairman of Rajya Sabha), *ex officio*;

(c) the Secretary to the Government of India in charge of the Ministry or Department of the Central Government having administrative control of the technical education, *ex officio*, as Vice-Chairperson;

(d) the Chairperson of every Board, *ex officio*;

(e) the Director of every School, *ex officio*;

(f) the Chairman, University Grants Commission, *ex officio*;

(g) the President, Council of Architecture, New Delhi, *ex officio*;

(h) the President, Institute of Town Planners, India, *ex officio*;

(i) the Chairman, Indian Institute of Architects, *ex officio*;

(j) the President, Institution of Surveyors of India, *ex officio*;

(k) two Secretaries to the Government of India to represent the Ministries or Departments of the Central Government dealing with Urban Development and Defence, *ex officio*;

(l) the Chairman, All India Council for Technical Education, *ex officio*;

(m) three persons to be nominated by the Visitor, at least one of whom shall be a woman, having special knowledge or practical experience in respect of Architecture or Landscape Architecture or Urban Design and one from Urban and Regional Planning, *ex officio*;

(n) two Secretaries to the State Government, from amongst the Ministries or Departments of that Government dealing with technical education where the Schools are located, *ex officio*;

(o) Financial Advisor, dealing with the Ministry of Human Resource Development, Department of the Central Government, *ex officio*; and

(p) one officer not below the rank of Joint Secretary to the Government of India in the Ministry or Department of the Central Government having administrative control of the Technical Education, *ex officio*, as Member Secretary.

(3) The Council shall have a Secretariat with officials to be appointed by the Statutes.

(4) The Council, may, constitute a Standing Committee of the School of Planning and Architecture Council to assist the Council in discharge of its duties and responsibilities.

34. (1) Save as otherwise provided in this section, the term of office of a Member of the Council, other than an *ex officio* Member, shall be three years from the date of notification.

(2) The terms of office of an *ex officio* Member shall continue so long as he holds office by virtue of which he is such a Member.

(3) The term of office of a member nominated under clause (b) of sub-section (2) of section 33 shall expire as soon as he ceases to be Member of the House, which elected him.

(4) The term of office of a Member of the Council nominated or elected to fill a casual vacancy shall continue for the remainder of the term of the Member in whose place he has been appointed.

(5) Notwithstanding anything contained in this section an outgoing Member of the Council shall, unless the Central Government otherwise directs, continue in office until another person is appointed as a Member in his place.

(6) The members of the Council shall be entitled to such travelling and other allowances, as may be prescribed, for attending meetings of the Council or the Committees thereof.

35. (1) It shall be the general duty of the Council to co-ordinate the activities of all the Schools.

(2) Without prejudice to the provisions of sub-section (1), the Council shall perform the following functions, namely:—

(a) to advise on policy matters relating to the duration of the courses, the degrees and other academic distinctions to be conferred by the Schools, admission standards and other academic matters;

(b) to recommend to the Central Government, proposals for establishment of new Schools of Planning and Architecture;

(c) to deliberate on such matters of common interest to Schools as may be referred to it by any School;

(d) to lay down policy regarding cadres, methods of recruitment and conditions of service of employees, institution of scholarships and freeships, levying of fees and other matters of common interest;

(e) to examine the development plans of each School and to approve such of them as are considered necessary and also to indicate broadly the financial implications of such approved plans;

(f) to advise the Visitor, if so required, in respect of any function to be performed by him under this Act; and

(g) to perform such other functions as may be referred to it by the Central Government:

Provided that nothing in this section shall derogate the powers and functions vested in the Board or Senate or other authorities of a School.

Term of office of vacancies among, and allowances payable to Members of Council.

Functions of Council.

Chairperson
of Council.

36. (1) The Chairperson of the Council shall ordinarily preside at the meetings of the Council:

Provided that in his absence, the Vice-Chairperson of the Council shall preside at the meetings of the Council.

(2) It shall be the duty of the Chairperson of the Council to ensure that the decisions taken by the Council are implemented.

(3) The Chairperson shall exercise such other powers and perform such other duties as are assigned to him by this Act.

(4) The Council shall meet once in every year and follow such procedure in its meetings as may be prescribed.

Power to
make rules in
respect of
matters in
this Chapter.

37. (1) The Central Government may, after previous publication, by notification, make rules to carry out the purposes of this Act.

(2) In particular and without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing power, such rules may provide for all or any of the following matters, namely:—

(a) the manner and the conditions for providing provident fund and pension fund or insurance scheme under sub-section (1) of section 26;

(b) the travelling and other allowances for the Members for attending the meetings of the Council or the Committees thereof under sub-section (6) of section 34;

(c) the procedure to be followed in the meetings of the Council under sub-section (4) of section 36.

(3) Every rule made by the Central Government under this Act shall be laid, as soon as may be after it is made, before each House of Parliament, while it is in session, for a total period of thirty days which may be comprised in one session or in two or more successive sessions, and if, before the expiry of the session aforesaid, both Houses agree in making any modification in the rule or both Houses agree that the rule should not be made, the rule shall thereafter have effect only in such modified form or be of no effect, as the case may be; so, however, that any such modification or annulment shall be without prejudice to the validity of anything previously done under that rule.

CHAPTER VI

MISCELLANEOUS

Acts and
proceedings
not to be
invalidated by
vacancies,
etc.

38. No act of the Council, or any School or Board or Senate or any other body set up under this Act or the Statutes, shall be invalid merely by reason of—

(a) any vacancy or defect in the constitution thereof; or

(b) any defect in the election, nomination or appointment of a person acting as a Member thereof; or

(c) any irregularity in its procedure not affecting the merits of the case.

Returns and
information
to be
provided to
Central
Government.

39. Each School shall furnish to the Central Government such returns or other information with respect to its policies or activities as the Central Government may, for the purpose of reporting to Parliament or for the making of policy, from time to time require.

Power to
remove
difficulties.

40. (1) If any difficulty arises in giving effect to the provisions of this Act the Central Government, may, by order published in the Official Gazette, make such provisions not inconsistent with the provisions of this Act as may appear to it to be necessary or expedient for removing the difficulty:

Provided that no such order shall be made after the expiry of a period of two years from the date on which this Act receives the assent of the President.

(2) Every order made under this section shall, as soon as may be, after it is made, be laid before each House of Parliament.

22 of 2005.

41. The provisions of the Right to Information Act, 2005 shall apply to each School, as if it were a public authority defined in clause (h) of section 2 of the Right to Information Act, 2005.

School to be public authority under Right to Information Act, 2005.

Transitional provisions.

42. Notwithstanding anything contained in this Act—

(a) the Board of Governors of every School functioning as such immediately before the commencement of this Act shall continue to so function until a new Board is constituted for that School under this Act, but on the constitution of a new Board under this Act, the Members of the Board holding office before the constitution shall cease to hold office;

(b) every Academic Council constituted in relation to every School before the commencement of this Act shall be deemed to be the Senate constituted under this Act until a Senate is constituted under this Act for that School but on the constitution of the new Senate under this Act, the Members of the Academic Council holding office before such constitution shall cease to hold office;

(c) the Board of Governors, Finance Committee, Academic Council, Executive Council, Building and Works Committee and such other Committees of every School functioning as such immediately before the commencement of this Act shall continue to so function until a new Board is constituted for the School under this Act, but on the constitution of a new Board under this Act, the Members of the Board of Governors, Finance Committee, Academic Council, Building and Works Committee and such other Committees holding office before such constitution shall cease to hold office;

(d) any student who joined classes of the existing School on or after the academic year 2008-2009 or completed the course on or after the academic year 2011-2012 shall for the purpose of clause (c) of sub-section (1) of section 7, be deemed to have pursued a course of study in the existing Schools located at Bhopal and Vijayawada only if such student has not already been awarded degree or diploma for the same course of study.

THE SCHEDULE

[See section 3(k) and section 4]

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Sl. No.	Name of the State	Name of the existing School	Location	Name of School incorporated under this Act
1.	Delhi	School of Planning and Architecture, being a society registered under the Societies Registration Act, 1860 (21 of 1860)	New Delhi	School of Planning and Architecture, New Delhi.
2.	Madhya Pradesh	School of Planning and Architecture, being a society registered under the Societies Registration Act, 1860 (21 of 1860)	Bhopal	School of Planning and Architecture, Bhopal.
3.	Andhra Pradesh	School of Planning and Architecture, being a society registered under the Societies Registration Act, 1860 (21 of 1860)	Vijayawada	School of Planning and Architecture, Vijayawada.

THE NATIONAL CAPITAL TERRITORY OF DELHI LAWS
(SPECIAL PROVISIONS) SECOND (AMENDMENT) ACT, 2014

(AS PASSED BY THE HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT)

(Act No. 39 of 2014)

(26-12-2014)

AN

ACT

to amend the National Capital Territory of Delhi Laws (Special Provisions) Second Act, 2011.

BE it enacted by Parliament in the Sixty-fifth Year of the Republic of India as follows:—

1. This Act may be called the National Capital Territory of Delhi Laws (Special Provisions) Second (Amendment) Act, 2014.

Short title.

2. In the National Capital Territory of Delhi Laws (Special Provisions) Second Act, 2011 (hereinafter referred to as the principal Act), in the long title, for the words, figures and letters “for a further period up to the 31st day of December, 2014”, the words, figures and letters “for a further period up to the 31st day of December, 2017” shall be substituted.

Amendment of long title.

3. In the principal Act, in the last paragraph of the Preamble, for the words, figures and letters “for a period up to the 31st day of December, 2014”, the words, figures and letters “for a period up to the 31st day of December, 2017” shall be substituted.

Amendment of Preamble.

4. In the principal Act, in section 1, in sub-section (4), in the opening portion, for the words, figures and letters "It shall cease to have effect on the 31st day of December, 2014" the words, figures and letters "It shall cease to have effect on the 31st day of December, 2017" shall be substituted.

Amendment
of section 1.

5. In the principal Act, in section 3,—

Amendment
of section 3.

(a) in sub-section (1), in clause (c), for the words, figures and letters "up to the 8th day of February, 2007", the words, figures and letters "up to the 1st day of June, 2014" shall be substituted;

(b) in sub-section (2), in clause (ii), for the words, figures and letters "up to the 8th day of February, 2007", the words, figures and letters "up to the 1st day of June, 2014" shall be substituted;

(c) in sub-section (3), for the words, figures and letters "till the 31st day of December, 2014", the words, figures and letters "till the 31st day of December, 2017" shall be substituted;

(d) in sub-section (4), for the words, figures and letters "at any time before the 31st day of December, 2014", the words, figures and letters "at any time before the 31st day of December, 2017" shall be substituted.

THE CONSTITUTION (NINETY-NINTH AMENDMENT)

ACT, 2014

(AS PASSED BY THE HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT)

(31-12-2014)

AN

ACT

further to amend the Constitution of India

BE it enacted by Parliament in the Sixty-fifth Year of the Republic of India as follows:—

1. (1) This Act may be called the Constitution (Ninety-ninth Amendment) Act, 2014.

Short title
and
commencement.

(2) It shall come into force on such date as the Central Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, appoint.

2. In article 124 of the Constitution, in clause (2),—

Amendment
of Article 124.

(a) for the words "after consultation with such of the Judges of the Supreme Court and of the High Courts in the States as the President may deem necessary for the purpose", the words, figures and letter "on the recommendation of the National Judicial Appointments Commission referred to in article 124A" shall be substituted;

(b) the first proviso shall be omitted;

(c) in the second proviso, for the words "Provided further that", the words "Provided that" shall be substituted.

Insertion of
new articles
124A, 124B
and 124C.

3. After article 124 of the Constitution, the following articles shall be inserted, namely:—

National
Judicial
Appointments
Commission.

“124A. (1) There shall be a Commission to be known as the National Judicial Appointments Commission consisting of the following, namely:—

(a) the Chief Justice of India, Chairperson, *ex officio*;

(b) two other senior Judges of the Supreme Court next to the Chief Justice of India —Members, *ex officio*;

(c) the Union Minister in charge of Law and Justice—Member, *ex officio*;

(d) two eminent persons to be nominated by the committee consisting of the Prime Minister, the Chief Justice of India and the Leader of Opposition in the House of the People or where there is no such Leader of Opposition, then, the Leader of single largest Opposition Party in the House of the People — Members:

Provided that one of the eminent person shall be nominated from amongst the persons belonging to the Scheduled Castes, the Scheduled Tribes, Other Backward Classes, Minorities or Women:

Provided further that an eminent person shall be nominated for a period of three years and shall not be eligible for renomination.

(2) No act or proceedings of the National Judicial Appointments Commission shall be questioned or be invalidated merely on the ground of the existence of any vacancy or defect in the constitution of the Commission.

Functions of
Commission.

124B. It shall be the duty of the National Judicial Appointments Commission to—

(a) recommend persons for appointment as Chief Justice of India, Judges of the Supreme Court, Chief Justices of High Courts and other Judges of High Courts;

(b) recommend transfer of Chief Justices and other Judges of High Courts from one High Court to any other High Court; and

(c) ensure that the person recommended is of ability and integrity.

Power of
Parliament to
make law.

124C. Parliament may, by law, regulate the procedure for the appointment of Chief Justice of India and other Judges of the Supreme Court and Chief Justices and other Judges of High Courts and empower the Commission to lay down by regulations the procedure for the discharge of its functions, the manner of selection of persons for appointment and such other matters as may be considered necessary by it.”.

Amendment
of Article 127.

4. In article 127 of the Constitution, in clause (1), for the words “the Chief Justice of India may, with the previous consent of the President”, the words “the National Judicial Appointments Commission on a reference made to it by the Chief Justice of India, may with the previous consent of the President” shall be substituted.

Amendment
of Article 128.

5. In article 128 of the Constitution, for the words “the Chief Justice of India”, the words “the National Judicial Appointments Commission” shall be substituted.

6. In article 217 of the Constitution, in clause (1), for the portion beginning with the words “after consultation”, and ending with the words “the High Court”, the words, figures and letter “on the recommendation of the National Judicial Appointments Commission referred to in article 124A” shall be substituted. Amendment of Article 217.
7. In article 222 of the Constitution, in clause (1), for the words “after consultation with the Chief Justice of India”, the words, figures and letter “on the recommendation of the National Judicial Appointments Commission referred to in article 124A” shall be substituted. Amendment of Article 222.
8. In article 224 of the Constitution,—
- (a) in clause (1), for the words “the President may appoint”, the words “the President may, in consultation with the National Judicial Appointments Commission, appoint” shall be substituted; Amendment of Article 224.
- (b) in clause (2), for the words “the President may appoint”, the words “the President may, in consultation with the National Judicial Appointments Commission, appoint” shall be substituted.
9. In article 224A of the Constitution, for the words “the Chief Justice of a High Court for any State may at any time, with the previous consent of the President”, the words “the National Judicial Appointments Commission on a reference made to it by the Chief Justice of a High Court for any State, may with the previous consent of the President” shall be substituted. Amendment of Article 224A.
10. In article 231 of the Constitution, in clause (2), sub-clause (a) shall be omitted. Amendment of Article 231.
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